# Vital and Health Statistics

## Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children:
## National Health Interview Survey, 2004

Series 10:
Data From the National Health Interview Survey
No. 227

# National Center for Health Statistics

Edward J. Sondik, Ph.D., *Director*

Jennifer H. Madans, Ph.D., *Acting Co-Deputy Director*

Michael H. Sadagursky, *Acting Co-Deputy Director*

Jennifer H. Madans, Ph.D., *Associate Director for Science*

Edward L. Hunter, *Associate Director for Planning, Budget, and Legislation*

Michael H. Sadagursky, *Associate Director for Management and Operations*

Lawrence H. Cox, Ph.D., *Associate Director for Research and Methodology*

Margot A. Palmer, *Director for Information Technology*

Margot A. Palmer, Acting *Director for Information Services*

Linda T. Bilheimer, Ph.D., *Associate Director for Analysis, Epidemiology, and Health Promotion*

Charles J. Rothwell, *Director for Vital Statistics*

Jane E. Sisk, Ph.D., *Director for Health Care Statistics*

Jane F. Gentleman, Ph.D., *Director for Health Interview Statistics*

Clifford L. Johnson, *Director for Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys*

## Division of Health Interview Statistics

Jane F. Gentleman, Ph.D., *Director*

Anne K. Stratton, M.S., *Deputy Director*

Eve Powell-Griner, Ph.D., *Acting Associate Director for Science*

Susan S. Jack, M.S., *Special Assistant for Data Quality and User Services*

Eve Powell-Griner, Ph.D., *Chief, Data Analysis and Quality Assurance Branch*

Anne K. Stratton, M.S., *Acting Chief, Data Production and Systems Branch*

Marcie L. Cynamon, M.A., *Chief, Survey Planning and Special Surveys Branch*

**Contents**

Abstract

Introduction

Methods

Selected Highlights

**Detailed Tables**

1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and having had an asthma attack in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

6. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

7. Frequency distributions of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

8. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

10. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury, for children 5-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

11. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

12. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

14. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care utilization for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental contact for children 2-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

18. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

**Appendix Tables**

I. Age distribution used in age-adjusting data shown in tables 1-18: 2000 standard U.S. population

II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2004

III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children under 18 years of age with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2004

IV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and having had an asthma attack in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

V. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

VI. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

VII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

XV. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

# Abstract

## Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted statistics from the 2004 National Health Interview Survey on selected health measures for children under 18 years of age, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. The topics covered are asthma, allergies, learning disability and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care.

## Source of Data

The NHIS is a multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U. S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics and is representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Data are collected for all family members during face-to-face interviews with adults present at the time of interview. Additional information about children is collected for one randomly selected child per family in face-to-face interviews with an adult proxy respondent familiar with the child's health.

## Selected Highlights

In 2004, most U.S. children under 18 years of age had excellent or very good health (82%). However, 9% of children had no health insurance coverage, and 5% of children had no usual place of health care. Twelve percent of children had ever been diagnosed with asthma. An estimated 8% of children 3-17 years of age had a learning disability, and an estimated 7% of children had ADHD.

**Keywords:** child health, health conditions, access to care, health provider contacts,

unmet medical need, ADHD

# Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2004

by Barbara Bloom, M.P.A. and Achintya N. Dey, M.A., Division of Health Interview Statistics

## Introduction

This report is one of a set of reports summarizing data from the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of children under 18 years of age. Two other reports in this set provide data on health measures for the U.S. population and for adults (1,2). These three data reports are published for each year of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) (3-5) and replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented for asthma, allergies, learning disability, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care. (Information regarding injuries to children is in the Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2004 (1)). Estimates are derived from the Sample Child component of the annual NHIS Basic Module and are shown in tables 1-18 for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. Estimates for other characteristics of special relevance are also included, where appropriate. "Appendix I'' contains brief technical notes including information about age

adjustment and unknown values (tables I-III). "Appendix II" contains definitions of terms used in this report, and "Appendix III" contains tables of unadjusted estimates (tables IV-XV).

The NHIS has been an important source of information about health and health care in the United States since it was first conducted in 1957. Given the ever-changing nature of the U.S. population, the NHIS questionnaire has been revised every 10-15 years, with the latest revision occurring in 1997. The first design changes were introduced in 1973 and the first procedural changes in 1975 (7). In 1982, the NHIS questionnaire and data preparation procedures of the survey were extensively revised. The basic concepts of NHIS changed in some cases; in other cases, the concepts were measured in a different way. A more complete explanation of these changes is in "Appendix IV" of Series 10, No. 150 (8). In 1985, a new sample design for NHIS and a different method of presenting sampling errors were introduced (9,10). In 1995, another change in the sample design was introduced, including the oversampling of black and Hispanic persons (11).

The latest revision of the NHIS was implemented in 1997. The 1997 design of the NHIS features both a substantially revised instrument (in terms of content) as well as a new means of administration (i.e., computer-assisted personal interviewing). This new design improves the ability of the NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of the 1997-2004 data to data from 1996 and earlier years should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

In response to the changing demographics of the U.S. population, in 1997 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued new standards for collecting data on race and Hispanic origin (12). Most notably, the new standards allow respondents to the census and Federal surveys to indicate more than one group in answering questions on race. Additionally, the category "Asian or Pacific Islander" is now split into two distinct categories, "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" (NHOPI), for data collection purposes. Although the NHIS had

allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, the NHIS became fully compliant with all the new race and ethnicity standards with the fielding of the 1999 survey. The tables in this report reflect these new standards. The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

Additionally, beginning in the 2003 NHIS, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with the U.S. Census Bureau procedures for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result of these changes, in cases where "Other race" was mentioned along with one or more OMB race groups, the "Other race" response is dropped, and the OMB race group information is retained on the NHIS data file. In cases where "Other race" was the only race response, it is treated as missing, and the race is imputed. Although this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the OMB race category "White" because this is numerically the largest group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More information about the race/ethnicity editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at the following Web site:

http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf

# Methods

## Data Source

The main objective of the NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for the NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes for the elderly, hospitals for the chronically ill, disabled, or retarded, as well as wards for abused or neglected children), correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, halfway houses), active duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included), and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for the NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in "Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995-2004" (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer the NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS Field Representative's Manual (13).

The annual NHIS questionnaire, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core collects information for all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic indicators of health status, activity limitations, and utilization of health care services. All members of the household 17 years of age and over who are at home at the time of the interview are invited to participate and respond for themselves. For children and adults not at home during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (18 years of age or over) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information,

has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

The Sample Adult and Sample Child Cores obtain additional information on the health of one randomly selected adult and child in the family; the sample adult responds for himself or herself, and a knowledgeable adult in the family provides proxy responses for the sample child. The Sample Child Core is the primary source of data for this report with information regarding demographic characteristics derived from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for 2004 consisted of 36,579 households, which yielded 94,460 persons in 37,466 families. There were 13,538 children under 18 years of age eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 12,424 sample children, a conditional response rate of 91.8%. The unconditional or final response rate for the Sample Child component was calculated by multiplying the conditional rate by the overall family response rate of 86.5%, yielding a rate of 79.4% (14).

## Estimation procedures

Data presented in this report are weighted to provide national health estimates. The record weight for the sample child is used for all estimates shown in this report. For each health measure, weighted frequencies and weighted percentages for all children and for various subgroups of the child population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to each health characteristic of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the overall percentage unknown is typically small, in most cases less than 1%, and is shown in "Appendix I." Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts for each table. Therefore, it should be noted that readers may obtain slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if they

elect to calculate percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

In addition, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 11% of respondents in the 2004 survey, and 18% of respondents stated that their combined family income was either less than $20,000 or $20,000 or more without providing additional detail. Poverty status, which is based on family income, therefore also has a high nonresponse rate (see "Appendix I"). Health estimates for persons with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables, but readers should refer to "Appendix I" for more information on the quantities of cases in the unknown income and poverty status categories.

## Transition to the 2000-Census-Based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, weights for the NHIS data were derived from 1990-census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS has transitioned to weights derived from the 2000-census-based population estimates. The impact of this transition was assessed for the 2002 NHIS by comparing estimates for selected health characteristics using the 1990-census-based weights with those using the 2000-census-based weights.  For health estimates expressed as weighted percentages, 0.27% of the person estimates and 0.27% of the sample adult estimates were significantly different. The differences in the sample child estimates were not significantly different. For weighted frequencies, 13% of the person estimates, 16% of the sample adult estimates, and 1% of the sample child estimates were significantly different (15).

## Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. The first set (tables 1-18) is age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (16,17). In most cases, the age groups used for age adjustment are the same age groups presented in the tables. The age-adjusted estimates in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment or different record weights were used. The second set (tables IV-XV in "Appendix III") provides estimates that are not age adjusted so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997-2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2004 estimates. (See "Appendix I" for details on age adjustment.) Frequency tables have been removed from the age-unadjusted set of tables in "Appendix III" to eliminate redundancy in the report.

## Limitations of the Data

The redesigned NHIS is quite different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it more complex to compare 1997-2004 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. Unadjusted estimates shown in "Appendix III" tables may be compared with those published in earlier reports. However, age-adjusted estimates should be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates only when the effect of age adjustment is minimal or when the standard populations used for adjustment are the same.

It is important to note that frequencies are underestimates due to item nonresponse and unknowns, both of which are excluded from the tables (with the exception of the "All children" or "Total" columns shown in each table). See "Appendix I" for more information about the number of unknowns with respect to each health characteristic.

Interpretation of estimates should only be made after reviewing "Appendix I," which contains important information about the methods used to obtain the estimates, changes in the survey instrument, and measurement issues currently being evaluated.

## Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

The NHIS data are based on a sample of the population and are, therefore, subject to sampling error. Standard errors are reported to indicate the reliability of the estimates. Estimates and standard errors were calculated using SUDAAN software, which takes into account the complex sampling design of the NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (18).

Standard errors are shown for all percentages in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with relative standard errors of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (*). Estimates with relative standard errors of greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†), but the estimates are not shown. The statistical significance of differences between point estimates was evaluated using two-sided t-tests at the 0.05 level and assuming independence. Terms such as "greater than," "less than," "more likely," "less likely," "compared with," or "opposed to" indicate a statistically significant difference between estimates, whereas "similar," "no difference," or "comparable" indicate that the estimates are not significantly different. A lack of commentary about any two estimates should not be interpreted to mean that a t-test was performed and the difference was found to be not significant. Furthermore, these tests did not take multiple comparisons into account.

## Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about the National Health Interview Survey by periodically checking the Web site:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm.

This Web site features downloadable public use data and documentation for recent surveys, as well as important information about any modifications or updates to the data or documentation.

Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic mail list. To do so, go to

http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html.

Fill in the appropriate information, and click the ``National Health Interview Survey'' (NHIS) researchers' box, followed by the ``Subscribe'' button at the bottom of the page. The listserv consists of approximately 4,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news about NHIS surveys (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

# Selected Highlights

In the following section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in tables 1-18 are presented. All estimates were age-adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 standard U.S. population. In most cases, the age groups used to adjust estimates are the same age groups presented in the tables. (See table notes for age-adjustment groups.) All estimates, except for uninsured for health care, unmet medical needs, and delayed care due to cost where family record weight was used (these variables are part of the family core), were calculated using the sample child weight variable. These weights were calibrated by NCHS staff to produce numbers consistent with the population estimates of the United States by age, sex, and race/ethnicity, based on projections from the 2000 U.S. Census.

## Asthma (table 1)

- Nine million U.S. children under 18 years of age (12%) have ever been diagnosed with asthma. As the age increases, the percentage of children ever diagnosed with asthma increases.

- Boys were more likely than girls to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (15% and 9%).

- Children in poor families (14%) were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma than children in families that were not poor (12%).

- Children in two-parent families (11%) were less likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma than children from single-mother families (16%).

- Almost 4 million children (6%) had an asthma attack in the past 12 months.

- Non-Hispanic black children were more likely than Hispanic children to have had an asthma attack in the past 12 months (8% and 4%).

- Children in fair or poor health were more than six times as likely to have had an asthma attack in the past 12 months as children in excellent or very good health (29% and 4%).

## Allergies (table 2)

- Twelve percent of U.S. children under 18 years of age suffered from respiratory allergies in the past 12 months, 9% from hay fever, and 13% from other allergies.

- As the level of parent's education increases, the proportions of children with respiratory allergies, hay fever, and other allergies increase.

- Non-Hispanic white children (13%) and non-Hispanic black children (11%) were more likely than Hispanic children (8%) to have had respiratory allergies.

- Children living in the South (15%) were more likely to have had respiratory allergies than those living in the Midwest (11%), Northeast (10%), or West (8%).

- Children in fair or poor health were more likely to have had respiratory allergies than children in excellent or very good health (30% and 11%).

**Learning Disability and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (table 3)**

- Almost 5 million children 3-17 years of age (8%) had a learning disability; 10% of boys had a learning disability compared with 6% of girls.

- Four and one-half million children 3-17 years of age (7%) had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Boys were more than twice as likely as girls to have ADHD (10% and 4%).

- In families with an income of less than $20,000, the percentage of children with a learning disability was more than that of children in families with an income of $75,000 or more (12% and 8%).

- When compared with children with an excellent or very good health status, children with a fair or poor health status were five times as likely to have a learning disability (30% and 6%) and more than twice as likely to have ADHD (16% and 7%).

## Prescription Medication Use for at Least 3 months (table 4)

- In 2004, there were over 9 million children in the United States (13%) who had a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months.

- Youths aged 12-17 years were more likely to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months (17%) than children aged 5-11 years (14%) or children under 5 years of age (7%).

- Sixteen percent of boys were on regular medication compared with 11% of girls.

- Non-Hispanic white children (15%) and non-Hispanic black children (13%) were more likely to have been on regular medication than Hispanic children (8%).

- Children with private (14%) or public (15%) health insurance coverage were over twice as likely as children with no health insurance coverage (6%) to have been on regular medication.

- Children with a parent who had at least a high school diploma or equivalent were more likely to have been on regular medication compared with children whose parents did not obtain a high school diploma (15% and 9%).

## Respondent-Assessed Health Status (tables 5-8)

- In 2004, the majority of children in the United States enjoyed excellent health (40 million or 54%) and another 21 million children (28%) had very good health.

- Poverty status was associated with children's health. Only 4 out of 10 children in poor families were in excellent health compared with 6 out of 10 children in families that were not poor.

- As the level of parent's education increases, the percent of children with excellent health increases.

- Children with Medicaid were less likely to be in excellent health (42%) than children with private health insurance (60%).

- Two percent of all children were in fair or poor health. Of these, 16% were in worse health than the previous year.

- In general, most children's health status remained about the same as last year.

## School-Loss Days Due to Illness or Injury (tables 9,10)

- Over one-quarter (14 million) of school-aged children (aged 5-17 years) in the United States missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.

- Over one-third of non-Hispanic black children and of Hispanic children missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury compared with one-fifth of non-Hispanic white children.

- Children in the lowest income families (less than $20,000) were more likely than children in the highest income families ($75,000 and more) to have missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (30% and 23%).

- Five percent of children missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.

- Children in families with the lowest income were three times as likely as children in families with the highest income to have absences of 11 days or more (9% and 3%).

- Children in single-mother families were more than twice as likely to have been absent from school for 11 or more days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury compared with children in single-father families (8% and 5%).

- Children in fair or poor health were more than seven times as likely as children with excellent or very good health to have missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (31% and 4%).

## Usual Place of Health Care (tables 11,12)

- In 2004, 3.5 million children (5%) in the United States did not have a usual place of health care. A higher percentage of Hispanic children (10%) and Mexican-American children (12%) than non-Hispanic black children (5%) or non-Hispanic white children (3%) did not have a usual place of health care.

- Among children with a usual place of health care, almost 9 out of 10 with private health insurance visited a doctor's office for that care compared with 6 out of 10 with Medicaid coverage.

- Children in poor families were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care than children in families that were not poor (36% and 13%).

- Children with no health insurance were more than twelve times as likely to not have a usual place of health care as children with private health insurance (25% and 2%).

## Time Since Last Contact with a Health Care Professional (tables 13,14)

- Three-quarters of children had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time during the past 6 months.

- Almost three-quarters of children with private health insurance or Medicaid had contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months compared with one-half of children with no insurance coverage.

- Fourteen percent of uninsured children had not had contact with a doctor or other health professional in more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 2% for children with private insurance coverage and 4% for children with Medicaid.

- The percentage of children who had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time during the past 6 months increased as the level of parent's education increased.

## Selected Measures of Health Care Access (table 15)

- In 2004, 6.7 million children (9%) had no health insurance coverage.

- Fourteen percent of children in families with an income less than $20,000 and 16% of children in families with an income of $20,000-$34,999 had no health insurance compared with 3% of children in families with an income of $75,000 or more.

- Children in poor and near poor families were more likely to be uninsured, to have unmet medical needs, and delayed medical care than children in families that were not poor.

- Over 1.6 million children (2%) were unable to get needed medical care because the family could not afford it, and medical care for 3 million children (4%) was delayed because of worry about the cost.

- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have been unable to get medical care or to have delayed medical care compared with children in two-parent families.

- Regionally, higher proportions of children in the South (12%) and West (11%) were uninsured than of children in the Midwest (7%) or Northeast (5%).

## Selected Measures of Health Care Utilization (table 16)

- In 2004, 3.5 million children (5%) had no usual place of health care, and six million children (8%) had two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months.

- Hispanic children were more than twice as likely to have no usual place of health care as non-Hispanic children (10% and 4%).

- Children in poor and near poor families were more likely to have no usual place of health care and more likely to visit the emergency room two or more times than children in families that were not poor.

- Children in single mother families were more likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months compared with children in two-parent families (12% and 7%).

- Children with Medicaid or other public coverage were twice as likely to have had two or more emergency room visits in the past 12 months as children with private health insurance (12% and 6%).

- When compared with children in excellent or very good health, children in fair or poor health were about four times as likely to have had two or more emergency room visits.

## Dental Care (tables 17,18)

- In 2004, 4.3 million children aged 2-17 years (7%) had unmet dental needs because their families could not afford dental care.

- Twenty one percent of uninsured children had unmet dental needs compared with 4% of children with private health insurance and 8% of children with Medicaid.

- Nine percent of children in single-mother families had unmet dental needs compared with 6% of those in two-parent families.

- Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had a dental contact in the past 6 months (63%) than non-Hispanic black children (46%) or Hispanic children (46%).

- Hispanic children were almost twice as likely as non-Hispanic white children to have had no dental contact for more than 2 years.

# References

1. Adams PF, Barnes P.  Summary health statistics for the U.S. population: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  National Center for Health Statistics.  Vital Health Stat. 2005.  In preparation.

2. Lethbridge-Cejku M, Rose D.  Summary health statistics for U.S. adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  National Center for Health Statistics.  Vital Health Stat. 2005. In preparation.

3. Dey AN, Bloom B.  Summary health statistics for U.S. children:  National Health Interview Survey, 2003.  National Center for Health Statistics.  Vital Health Stat 10(223). 2005.

4. Schiller JS, Adams PF, Coriaty Nelson Z.  Summary health statistics for the U.S. population: National Health Interview Survey 2003.  National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(224). 2005.

5. Lethbridge-Cejku M, Vickerie J. Summary health statistics for U.S. adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.  National Center for Health Statistics.  Vital Health Stat 10(225).  2005.

6. Adams PF, Hendershot GE, Marano MA.  Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1996.  National Center for Health Statistics.  Vital Health Stat 10(200). 1999.

7. Kovar MG, Poe GS.  The National Health Interview Survey design, 1973-84, and procedures, 1975-83.  National Center for Health Statistics.  Vital Health Stat 1(18). 1985.

8. National Center for Health Statistics. Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1982.  National Center for Health Statistics.  Vital Health Stat 10(150). 1985.

9. Massey JT, Moore TF, Parsons VL, Tadros W.  Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1985-94.  National Center for Health Statistics.  Vital Health Stat 2(110).  1989.

10. Moss AJ, Parsons VL.  Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1985.  National Center for Health Statistics.  Vital Health Stat 10(160). 1986.

11. Botman SL, Moore TF, Moriarity CL, Parsons VL.  Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995-2004.  National Center for Health Statistics.  Vital Health Stat 2(130).  2000.

12. Office of Management and Budget. Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Federal Register 1997; 62 (210):58782-90.

13. U.S. Bureau of the Census.  National Health Interview Survey field representative's manual.  HIS-100-C.  U.S. Department of Commerce acting as a collecting agent for the U.S. Public Health Service.  2004.

14. National Center for Health Statistics (2005).  Data file documentation, National Health Interview Survey, 2004 (machine-readable data file and documentation).  National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD.  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm

15. Lynch C, Parsons V. The impact of 2000 census based population controls on health estimates in the National Health Interview Survey. 2004 Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Survey Research Methods Section [CD-ROM], Alexandria, VA: American Statistical Association. 2004.

16. Day JC. Population projections of the United States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1995 to 2050, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P25-1130.  Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. 1996. (http://www.census.gov/prod/1/pop/p25-1130/).

17. Klein RJ, Schoenborn CA. Age adjustment using the 2000 projected U.S. population. Healthy People Statistical Notes, no 20. Hyattsville, MD. National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

18. Research Triangle Institute (2004).  SUDAAN (Release 9.0.1) [Computer Software]. Research Triangle Park,  NC: Research Triangle Institute.

19. DeNavas-Walt C, Proctor BD, Mills RJ.  U.S.Census Bureau.  Current Population Reports, P60-226, Income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States: 2003. U.S.Government Printing Office, Washington.  2004.

20. Cohen, RA and Martinez, ME. Impact of Medicare and Medicaid probe questions on health insurance estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Health E-Stat, 2005 http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats/impact.htm

21. Simpson G, Bloom B, Cohen RA, Parsons PE. 1997 access to health care, Part 1: Children. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(196). 1997.

22. Bloom B, Simpson G, Cohen RA, Parsons PE. 1997 Access to health care, Part 2: Working-age adults.  National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(197). 1997.

Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and having had an asthma attack in the past 12 months, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Ever told had asthma[1] | Had asthma attack in past 12 months[2] | Ever told had asthma | Had asthma attack in past 12 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number in thousands[3] | | | Percent[4] (standard error) | |
| Total[5] (age-adjusted) | 73,067 | 8,890 | 3,975 | 12.2 (0.37) | 5.5 (0.25) |
| Total[5] (crude) | 73,067 | 8,890 | 3,975 | 12.2 (0.37) | 5.4 (0.25) |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 37,351 | 5,524 | 2,497 | 14.8 (0.55) | 6.7 (0.39) |
| Female | 35,715 | 3,366 | 1,478 | 9.4 (0.44) | 4.1 (0.31) |
| Age[6] | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 19,983 | 1,454 | 781 | 7.3 (0.49) | 3.9 (0.39) |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 3,653 | 1,710 | 13.0 (0.59) | 6.1 (0.43) |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 3,782 | 1,484 | 15.2 (0.69) | 5.9 (0.45) |
| Race | | | | | |
| 1 race[7] | 71,024 | 8,477 | 3,816 | 12.0 (0.37) | 5.4 (0.26) |
| White | 56,340 | 6,328 | 2,844 | 11.3 (0.39) | 5.1 (0.28) |
| Black or African American | 11,166 | 1,910 | 882 | 17.2 (1.08) | 8.0 (0.77) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 653 | 68 | *29 | 9.9 (2.74) | † |
| Asian | 2,726 | 171 | *61 | 6.2 (1.19) | *2.2 (0.73) |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 139 | - | - | - | - |
| 2 or more races[8] | 2,043 | 413 | 159 | 21.1 (2.71) | 8.0 (1.70) |
| Black or African American and White | 815 | 170 | *80 | 24.5 (4.69) | 10.5 (3.13) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and White | 468 | 132 | † | 26.2 (5.85) | *7.9 (3.61) |
| Hispanic Origin and Race\9 | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,956 | 1,423 | 568 | 10.4 (0.62) | 4.2 (0.43) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,673 | 851 | 277 | 9.1 (0.71) | 3.0 (0.43) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 59,111 | 7,467 | 3,407 | 12.6 (0.43) | 5.8 (0.29) |
| White, single race | 43,405 | 5,059 | 2,329 | 11.6 (0.48) | 5.3 (0.33) |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,751 | 1,834 | 838 | 17.1 (1.10) | 7.9 (0.78) |
| Family structure[10] | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 52,557 | 5,699 | 2,499 | 11.0 (0.41) | 4.8 (0.29) |
| Mother, no father | 16,142 | 2,643 | 1,296 | 16.2 (0.83) | 8.0 (0.63) |
| Father, no mother | 2,261 | 233 | 72 | 10.1 (1.64) | 3.2 (0.91) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,106 | 315 | 108 | 13.8 (2.12) | 5.2 (1.49) |

|  | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parent's education[11] | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 8,952 | 1020 | 475 | 11.4 (0.92) | 5.3 (0.67) |
| High school diploma or GED[12] | 16,226 | 2,061 | 800 | 12.5 (0.73) | 4.9 (0.51) |
| More than high school diploma | 45,261 | 5,482 | 2,588 | 12.2 (0.46) | 5.7 (0.33) |
| Family income[13] | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 11,548 | 1,621 | 779 | 14.3 (0.97) | 6.8 (0.69) |
| $20,000 or more | 56,132 | 6,799 | 3,041 | 12.0 (0.40) | 5.4 (0.29) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 10,187 | 1,354 | 576 | 13.4 (0.97) | 5.7 (0.68) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 11,563 | 1,378 | 594 | 11.8 (0.81) | 5.1 (0.63) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 8,974 | 1109 | 498 | 12.4 (1.01) | 5.6 (0.72) |
| $75,000 or more | 17,232 | 1,933 | 919 | 11.1 (0.70) | 5.3 (0.51) |
| Poverty status[14] | | | | | |
| Poor | 9,322 | 1,294 | 652 | 14.1 (1.10) | 7.0 (0.82) |
| Near poor | 13,279 | 1,751 | 774 | 13.3 (0.85) | 5.9 (0.65) |
| Not poor | 34,401 | 4,032 | 1,824 | 11.6 (0.49) | 5.3 (0.35) |
| Health insurance coverage[15] | | | | | |
| Private | 45,889 | 5,570 | 2,420 | 11.9 (0.43) | 5.2 (0.31) |
| Medicaid | 18,798 | 2,640 | 1,313 | 14.6 (0.79) | 7.2 (0.58) |
| Other | 1,591 | 138 | 60 | 9.1 (1.79) | *4.1 (1.25) |
| Uninsured | 6,535 | 518 | 169 | 7.8 (0.89) | 2.6 (0.50) |
| Place of residence | | | | | |
| Large MSA[16] | 35,034 | 4,141 | 1,914 | 11.9 (0.48) | 5.5 (0.36) |
| Small MSA[16] | 24,361 | 3,298 | 1,351 | 13.6 (0.70) | 5.6 (0.45) |
| Not in MSA[16] | 13,671 | 1,451 | 710 | 10.6 (0.86) | 5.2 (0.54) |
| Region | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,723 | 1,681 | 770 | 13.2 (0.84) | 6.1 (0.62) |
| Midwest | 17,240 | 2,270 | 1,080 | 13.2 (0.76) | 6.3 (0.57) |
| South | 26,223 | 3,282 | 1,435 | 12.5 (0.68) | 5.5 (0.44) |
| West | 16,881 | 1,657 | 691 | 9.9 (0.59) | 4.1 (0.40) |
| Current health status | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 60,061 | 6,209 | 2,524 | 10.4 (0.37) | 4.2 (0.25) |
| Good | 11,627 | 2,142 | 1,058 | 18.3 (1.01) | 9.1 (0.77) |
| Fair or poor | 1,328 | 537 | 391 | 40.4 (3.76) | 29.4 (3.48) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

1. Ever told had asthma is based on the question, "Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that {child's name} had asthma?"

2. Had asthma attack in past 12 months is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, has {child's name} had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?"

3.  Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

4. Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

5. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characterstics may not add to totals because of rounding.

6. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

7. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

8. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

9. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

10.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

11.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

12. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

13. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

14. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

15. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

   Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I).

16. MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table IV in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Hay fever[1] | Respiratory allergies[1] | Other allergies[1] | Hay fever | Respiratory allergies | Other allergies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number in thousands[2] | | | | Percent[3] (standard error) | | |
| Total[4] (age-adjusted) | 73,067 | 6,725 | 8,410 | 9,151 | 9.2 (0.31) | 11.6 (0.35) | 12.5 (0.37) |
| Total[4] (crude) | 73,067 | 6,725 | 8,410 | 9,151 | 9.2 (0.31) | 11.6 (0.35) | 12.5 (0.37) |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 37,351 | 3,769 | 4,648 | 4,424 | 10.1 (0.45) | 12.5 (0.52) | 11.9 (0.52) |
| Female | 35,715 | 2,956 | 3,762 | 4,727 | 8.3 (0.42) | 10.6 (0.47) | 13.2 (0.55) |
| Age[5] | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 19,983 | 904 | 1,613 | 2,878 | 4.5 (0.43) | 8.1 (0.61) | 14.4 (0.72) |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 2,742 | 3,434 | 3,500 | 9.8 (0.52) | 12.3 (0.58) | 12.5 (0.61) |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 3,079 | 3,363 | 2,773 | 12.4 (0.59) | 13.5 (0.61) | 11.1 (0.57) |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[6] | 71,024 | 6,468 | 8,095 | 8,839 | 9.1 (0.31) | 11.4 (0.36) | 12.5 (0.38) |
| White | 56,340 | 5,365 | 6,657 | 6,688 | 9.6 (0.35) | 11.9 (0.40) | 11.9 (0.42) |
| Black or African American | 11,166 | 879 | 1,243 | 1,769 | 7.9 (0.70) | 11.2 (0.88) | 15.9 (1.08) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 653 | *78 | 81 | *62 | 11.7 (3.37) | 13.3 (3.81) | *10.6 (3.33) |
| Asian | 2,726 | 141 | 104 | 299 | 5.0 (1.15) | 3.7 (0.97) | 11.5 (1.76) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 139 | † | † | † | † | † | † |
| 2 or more races[7] | 2,043 | 258 | 315 | 312 | 13.5 (2.29) | 16.2 (2.39) | 14.7 (2.11) |
| Black or African American and white | 815 | *84 | 111 | 138 | *12.1 (3.71) | 14.5 (3.34) | 17.1 (4.05) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 468 | 98 | *93 | *71 | 18.3 (4.53) | 17.1 (4.45) | 13.4 (3.57) |
| Hispanic origin and race[8] | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,956 | 1002 | 1100 | 1357 | 7.3 (0.51) | 8.0 (0.54) | 9.7 (0.62) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,673 | 667 | 763 | 876 | 7.0 (0.59) | 8.1 (0.65) | 9.0 (0.68) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 59,111 | 5,723 | 7,310 | 7,793 | 9.7 (0.36) | 12.4 (0.41) | 13.2 (0.44) |
| White, single race | 43,405 | 4,464 | 5,680 | 5,478 | 10.2 (0.42) | 13.1 (0.49) | 12.7 (0.52) |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,751 | 833 | 1,177 | 1,696 | 7.8 (0.72) | 11.0 (0.89) | 15.8 (1.10) |
| Family structure[9] | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 52,557 | 4,854 | 5,754 | 6,325 | 9.4 (0.38) | 11.1 (0.42) | 12.0 (0.43) |
| Mother, no father | 16,142 | 1,402 | 2,162 | 2,355 | 8.6 (0.59) | 13.3 (0.71) | 14.6 (0.79) |
| Father, no mother | 2,261 | 216 | 232 | 219 | 9.1 (1.46) | 11.1 (2.05) | 11.1 (2.21) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,106 | 254 | 261 | 251 | 11.5 (2.04) | 13.0 (2.16) | 11.1 (1.91) |
| Parent's education[10] | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 8,952 | 482 | 592 | 771 | 5.5 (0.59) | 6.7 (0.72) | 8.6 (0.76) |
| High school diploma or GED[11] | 16,226 | 1,221 | 1,782 | 1,638 | 7.4 (0.53) | 10.9 (0.71) | 10.2 (0.68) |
| More than high school diploma | 45,261 | 4,766 | 5,742 | 6,458 | 10.6 (0.43) | 12.8 (0.47) | 14.2 (0.51) |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Family income[12]** | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 11,548 | 771 | 1,313 | 1,439 | 6.9 (0.63) | 11.7 (0.90) | 12.5 (0.94) |
| $20,000 or more | 56,132 | 5,580 | 6,671 | 7,261 | 9.9 (0.37) | 11.9 (0.42) | 13.0 (0.44) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 10,187 | 759 | 1,111 | 1,498 | 7.5 (0.68) | 11.0 (0.88) | 14.7 (0.96) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 11,563 | 1,197 | 1,343 | 1,396 | 10.3 (0.79) | 11.6 (0.82) | 12.1 (0.97) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 8,974 | 971 | 1,001 | 1,270 | 10.9 (0.91) | 11.2 (0.96) | 14.2 (1.10) |
| $75,000 or more | 17,232 | 1,934 | 2,188 | 2,298 | 11.1 (0.69) | 12.6 (0.76) | 13.5 (0.84) |
| **Poverty status[13]** | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 9,322 | 568 | 995 | 1206 | 6.2 (0.71) | 10.9 (0.98) | 13.0 (1.11) |
| Near poor | 13,279 | 1,147 | 1,458 | 1,747 | 8.8 (0.73) | 11.1 (0.82) | 13.1 (0.87) |
| Not poor | 34,401 | 3,797 | 4,273 | 4,709 | 10.9 (0.48) | 12.4 (0.54) | 13.8 (0.58) |
| **Health insurance coverage[14]** | | | | | | | |
| Private | 45,889 | 4,755 | 5,578 | 5,941 | 10.2 (0.40) | 12.0 (0.46) | 13.1 (0.51) |
| Medicaid | 18,798 | 1,428 | 2,154 | 2,457 | 7.9 (0.57) | 11.8 (0.73) | 13.0 (0.73) |
| Other | 1,591 | 136 | 142 | 217 | 8.9 (1.87) | 9.1 (2.13) | 14.0 (2.38) |
| Uninsured | 6,535 | 388 | 524 | 520 | 5.8 (0.75) | 8.0 (0.87) | 7.9 (0.87) |
| **Place of residence** | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[15] | 35,034 | 2,892 | 3,486 | 4,316 | 8.3 (0.42) | 10.0 (0.47) | 12.3 (0.53) |
| Small MSA[15] | 24,361 | 2,439 | 3,178 | 3,270 | 10.0 (0.54) | 13.1 (0.67) | 13.4 (0.67) |
| Not in MSA[15] | 13,671 | 1,393 | 1,746 | 1,565 | 10.3 (0.79) | 12.8 (0.81) | 11.5 (0.82) |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,723 | 994 | 1,314 | 1,453 | 7.8 (0.67) | 10.3 (0.81) | 11.4 (0.86) |
| Midwest | 17,240 | 1,631 | 1,910 | 2,324 | 9.5 (0.68) | 11.1 (0.73) | 13.6 (0.86) |
| South | 26,223 | 2,561 | 3,917 | 3,114 | 9.8 (0.52) | 15.0 (0.66) | 11.9 (0.54) |
| West | 16,881 | 1,539 | 1,269 | 2,260 | 9.2 (0.61) | 7.6 (0.55) | 13.4 (0.80) |
| **Current health status** | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 60,061 | 5,173 | 6,242 | 7,136 | 8.7 (0.33) | 10.5 (0.36) | 11.9 (0.41) |
| Good | 11,627 | 1,270 | 1,774 | 1,562 | 10.7 (0.80) | 15.1 (1.00) | 13.6 (0.96) |
| Fair or poor | 1,328 | 282 | 393 | 450 | 21.7 (3.47) | 29.7 (3.47) | 34.1 (4.00) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

1. The data in this table are based on the following questions: "During the past 12 months, has {child's name} had any of the following conditions?  Hay fever?  Any kind of respiratory allergy?  Any kind of food or digestive allergy?  Eczema or any kind of skin allergy?"  See "Appendix II" for more detailed definitions of selected terms used in this report.  A child may be counted in more than one category.

2. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

3. Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

4. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characterstics may not add to totals because of rounding.

5. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

6. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

7. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

8. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

9.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

10.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

11. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

13. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

14. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

      Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

15. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years.  For crude percentages, refer to table V in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children 3-17 years | Ever told had Learning disability[1] | Ever told had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2] | Ever told had Learning disability | Ever told had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number in thousands[3] | | Percent[4] (standard error) | |
| Total[5] (age-adjusted) | 61,285 | 4,881 | 4,527 | 8.0 (0.34) | 7.4 (0.32) |
| Total[5] (crude) | 61,285 | 4,881 | 4,527 | 8.0 (0.34) | 7.4 (0.33) |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 31,476 | 2,989 | 3,194 | 9.5 (0.50) | 10.2 (0.52) |
| Female | 29,809 | 1,892 | 1,333 | 6.3 (0.47) | 4.4 (0.38) |
| Age[6] | | | | | |
| 3-4 years | 8,201 | *202 | *151 | *2.5 (0.75) | *1.8 (0.72) |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 2,063 | 1,822 | 7.4 (0.49) | 6.5 (0.46) |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 2,615 | 2,553 | 10.5 (0.59) | 10.2 (0.55) |
| Race | | | | | |
| 1 race[7] | 59,655 | 4,724 | 4,374 | 7.9 (0.35) | 7.3 (0.33) |
| White | 47,346 | 3,717 | 3,545 | 7.9 (0.37) | 7.5 (0.37) |
| Black or African American | 9,278 | 875 | 762 | 9.4 (1.05) | 8.2 (0.98) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 559 | *79 | *22 | *14.2 (5.10) | *3.8 (1.53) |
| Asian | 2,364 | *46 | *38 | *1.9 (0.71) | *1.6 (0.69) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 108 | † | † | † | † |
| 2 or more races[8] | 1,630 | 157 | 152 | 10.4 (2.15) | 10.0 (1.93) |
| Black or African American and white | 574 | *55 | 56 | *12.0 (4.26) | *11.2 (3.48) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 402 | *61 | † | *12.7 (4.02) | † |
| Hispanic origin and race[9] | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 11,491 | 647 | 462 | 5.8 (0.55) | 4.1 (0.47) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 7,915 | 441 | 265 | 5.7 (0.66) | 3.5 (0.49) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 49,794 | 4,234 | 4,065 | 8.4 (0.40) | 8.1 (0.38) |
| White, single race | 36,685 | 3,115 | 3,147 | 8.4 (0.45) | 8.5 (0.45) |
| Black or African American, single race | 8,963 | 855 | 709 | 9.5 (1.09) | 7.8 (0.99) |
| Family structure[10] | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 43,393 | 3,112 | 2,757 | 7.2 (0.40) | 6.4 (0.38) |
| Mother, no father | 13,894 | 1,364 | 1,323 | 9.7 (0.74) | 9.4 (0.68) |
| Father, no mother | 2,129 | 171 | 199 | 7.6 (1.40) | 8.7 (1.49) |
| Neither mother nor father | 1,869 | 234 | 248 | 11.8 (2.42) | 12.8 (2.21) |
| Parent's education[11] | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 7,294 | 575 | 445 | 8.0 (0.87) | 6.2 (0.84) |
| High school diploma or GED[12] | 13,864 | 1,247 | 1066 | 9.0 (0.72) | 7.6 (0.65) |
| More than high school diploma | 37,860 | 2,810 | 2,756 | 7.5 (0.44) | 7.3 (0.43) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family income[13] | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 9,309 | 1,043 | 865 | 11.6 (0.97) | 9.7 (0.95) |
| $20,000 or more | 47,664 | 3,670 | 3,469 | 7.6 (0.39) | 7.2 (0.38) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 8,518 | 705 | 604 | 8.4 (0.82) | 7.1 (0.79) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 9,860 | 813 | 811 | 8.2 (0.82) | 8.2 (0.84) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 7,514 | 565 | 602 | 7.5 (0.87) | 8.0 (0.93) |
| $75,000 or more | 14,746 | 1119 | 1036 | 7.5 (0.77) | 6.9 (0.71) |
| Poverty status[14] | | | | | |
| Poor | 7,603 | 861 | 572 | 11.7 (1.06) | 7.8 (0.99) |
| Near poor | 11,175 | 901 | 859 | 8.2 (0.75) | 7.8 (0.78) |
| Not poor | 29,230 | 2,286 | 2,255 | 7.7 (0.50) | 7.6 (0.48) |
| Health insurance coverage[15] | | | | | |
| Private | 39,438 | 2,658 | 2,762 | 6.6 (0.39) | 6.9 (0.41) |
| Medicaid | 14,646 | 1,786 | 1381 | 12.8 (0.85) | 9.9 (0.75) |
| Other | 1,291 | 75 | *64 | 6.0 (1.70) | *4.7 (1.59) |
| Uninsured | 5,730 | 352 | 315 | 6.1 (0.88) | 5.4 (0.87) |
| Place of residence | | | | | |
| Large MSA[16] | 29,273 | 2,111 | 2,084 | 7.2 (0.47) | 7.1 (0.47) |
| Small MSA[16] | 20,535 | 1,846 | 1,713 | 9.0 (0.64) | 8.4 (0.57) |
| Not in MSA[16] | 11,478 | 925 | 729 | 8.0 (0.73) | 6.4 (0.68) |
| Region | | | | | |
| Northeast | 10,763 | 1015 | 720 | 9.4 (0.91) | 6.7 (0.70) |
| Midwest | 14,319 | 1,273 | 1225 | 8.8 (0.77) | 8.5 (0.77) |
| South | 21,991 | 1,614 | 1,854 | 7.4 (0.52) | 8.5 (0.56) |
| West | 14,212 | 979 | 728 | 6.9 (0.65) | 5.2 (0.52) |
| Current health status | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 50,088 | 3,180 | 3,223 | 6.4 (0.34) | 6.5 (0.33) |
| Good | 9,989 | 1,348 | 1,095 | 13.0 (1.03) | 10.5 (0.96) |
| Fair or poor | 1,177 | 353 | 209 | 29.5 (3.96) | 16.4 (3.21) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.
- Quantity zero.

1. Learning disability is based on the question, "Has a representative from a school or a health professional ever told you that {child's name} had a learning disability?"

2. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is based on the question, "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that {child's name} had Attention Hyperactivity Disorder or Attention Deficit Disorder?"

3.  Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"),  but they are included in the "All children 3-17 years" column.

4. Unknowns for the column variables are not included  in the denominators when calculating percentages.

5. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

6. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

7. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

8. The category "1 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

9. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

10.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

11.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

12. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

13. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

14.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

15. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.
   Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

16. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 3-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years.  For crude percentages, refer to table VI in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1] | Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number in thousands[2] | | Percent[3] (standard error) |
| Total[4] (age-adjusted) | 73,067 | 9,627 | 13.2 (0.38) |
| Total[4] (crude) | 73,067 | 9,627 | 13.2 (0.38) |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 37,351 | 5,757 | 15.5 (0.57) |
| Female | 35,715 | 3,870 | 10.8 (0.46) |
| Age[5] | | | |
| 0-4 years | 19,983 | 1,475 | 7.4 (0.52) |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 3,840 | 13.7 (0.64) |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 4,313 | 17.3 (0.69) |
| Race | | | |
| 1 race[6] | 71,024 | 9,320 | 13.1 (0.38) |
| White | 56,340 | 7,659 | 13.6 (0.44) |
| Black or African American | 11,166 | 1,399 | 12.6 (0.87) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 653 | *94 | 15.6 (4.61) |
| Asian | 2,726 | 162 | 6.0 (1.21) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 139 | † | † |
| 2 or more races[7] | 2,043 | 307 | 15.8 (2.25) |
| Black or African American and white | 815 | 129 | 19.0 (4.07) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 468 | *76 | 14.5 (4.03) |
| Hispanic origin and race[8] | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,956 | 1026 | 7.6 (0.51) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,673 | 588 | 6.4 (0.59) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 59,111 | 8,602 | 14.5 (0.44) |
| White only | 43,405 | 6,718 | 15.4 (0.53) |
| Black or African American only | 10,751 | 1,350 | 12.6 (0.89) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Family structure[9] | | | |
| Mother and father | 52,557 | 6,455 | 12.5 (0.45) |
| Mother, no father | 16,142 | 2,617 | 15.9 (0.80) |
| Father, no mother | 2,261 | 278 | 11.2 (1.68) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,106 | 277 | 12.7 (1.91) |
| Parent's education[10] | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 8,952 | 826 | 9.4 (0.85) |
| High school diploma or GED[11] | 16,226 | 1,941 | 11.8 (0.75) |
| More than high school | 45,261 | 6,557 | 14.6 (0.52) |
| Family income[12] | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 11,548 | 1,533 | 13.7 (0.92) |
| $20,000 or more | 56,132 | 7,612 | 13.4 (0.44) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 10,187 | 1,161 | 11.5 (0.87) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 11,563 | 1,601 | 13.8 (1.04) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 8,974 | 1307 | 14.6 (1.04) |
| $75,000 or more | 17,232 | 2,451 | 14.0 (0.82) |
| Poverty status[13] | | | |
| Poor | 9,322 | 1,055 | 11.6 (0.98) |
| Near poor | 13,279 | 1,636 | 12.4 (0.87) |
| Not poor | 34,401 | 4,991 | 14.4 (0.56) |
| Health insurance coverage[14] | | | |
| Private | 45,889 | 6,404 | 13.7 (0.48) |
| Medicaid or other public | 18,798 | 2,615 | 14.7 (0.76) |
| Other | 1,591 | 208 | 13.2 (2.20) |
| Uninsured | 6,535 | 380 | 5.7 (0.74) |
| Place of residence | | | |
| Large MSA[15] | 35,034 | 4,036 | 11.6 (0.51) |
| Small MSA[15] | 24,361 | 3,481 | 14.3 (0.67) |
| Not in MSA[15] | 13,671 | 2,110 | 15.4 (0.93) |
| Region | | | |
| Northeast | 12,723 | 1,717 | 13.3 (0.88) |
| Midwest | 17,240 | 2,670 | 15.6 (0.83) |
| South | 26,223 | 3,774 | 14.5 (0.67) |
| West | 16,881 | 1,466 | 8.7 (0.59) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Current health status | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 60,061 | 6,641 | 11.2 (0.38) |
| Good | 11,627 | 2,298 | 19.5 (1.05) |
| Fair or poor | 1,328 | 685 | 49.9 (4.11) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.


1. Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months is based on the question, "Does {child's name} now have a problem for which {he/she} has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?"

2.  Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

3. Unknowns for the column variables are not included  in the denominators when calculating percentages.

4. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status.  Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

5. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.


6. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

7. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.


8.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.  Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

9.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

10.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

11. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

13.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

14. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.
    Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I).

15. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years.  For crude percentages, refer to table VII in "Appendix III."


DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| | | Respondent-assessed health status[1] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selected characteristics | All children under 18 years | Excellent | Very good | Good | Fair or poor |
| | | Number in thousands[2] | | | |
| Total[3] (crude) | 73,067 | 39,411 | 20,650 | 11,627 | 1,328 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 37,351 | 20,172 | 10,547 | 5,902 | 701 |
| Female | 35,715 | 19,238 | 10,103 | 5,724 | 627 |
| Age[4] | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 19,983 | 11,724 | 5,285 | 2,696 | 252 |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 15,149 | 8,115 | 4,319 | 514 |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 12,538 | 7,251 | 4,612 | 563 |
| Race | | | | | |
| 1 race[5] | 71,024 | 38,217 | 20,151 | 11,312 | 1,291 |
| White | 56,340 | 31,173 | 16,080 | 8,220 | 830 |
| Black or African American | 11,166 | 5,259 | 3,020 | 2,473 | 411 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 653 | 220 | 247 | 167 | † |
| Asian | 2,726 | 1502 | 776 | 409 | † |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 139 | *64 | † | † | † |
| 2 or more races[6] | 2,043 | 1193 | 499 | 314 | *37 |
| Black or African American and white | 815 | 457 | 206 | 141 | † |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 468 | 243 | 155 | *71 | - |
| Hispanic origin and race[7] | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,956 | 6,086 | 4,165 | 3,316 | 383 |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,673 | 3,956 | 2,948 | 2,500 | 263 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 59,111 | 33,324 | 16,486 | 8,311 | 945 |
| White only | 43,405 | 25,574 | 12,199 | 5,115 | 485 |
| Black or African American only | 10,751 | 5,073 | 2,892 | 2,392 | 391 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family structure[8] | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 52,557 | 29,762 | 14,854 | 7,208 | 690 |
| Mother, no father | 16,142 | 7,465 | 4,601 | 3,525 | 544 |
| Father, no mother | 2,261 | 1,171 | 667 | 400 | *23 |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,106 | 1012 | 528 | 495 | *70 |
| Parent's education[9] | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 8,952 | 3,295 | 2,610 | 2,697 | 334 |
| High school diploma or GED[10] | 16,226 | 7,352 | 5,080 | 3,367 | 420 |
| More than high school | 45,261 | 27,545 | 12,259 | 4,953 | 488 |
| Family income[11] | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 11,548 | 4,708 | 3,255 | 3,094 | 492 |
| $20,000 or more | 56,132 | 31,978 | 15,830 | 7,606 | 679 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 10,187 | 4,773 | 3,022 | 2,132 | 247 |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 11,563 | 6,058 | 3,494 | 1,834 | 177 |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 8,974 | 5,260 | 2,614 | 1030 | *58 |
| $75,000 or more | 17,232 | 11,614 | 4,344 | 1177 | *84 |
| Poverty status[12] | | | | | |
| Poor | 9,322 | 3,854 | 2,588 | 2,510 | 371 |
| Near poor | 13,279 | 6,366 | 3,906 | 2,674 | 316 |
| Not poor | 34,401 | 21,259 | 9,457 | 3,418 | 246 |
| Health insurance coverage[13] | | | | | |
| Private | 45,889 | 27,328 | 12,863 | 5,296 | 378 |
| Medicaid or other public | 18,798 | 8,053 | 5,258 | 4,625 | 845 |
| Other | 1,591 | 943 | 407 | 227 | † |
| Uninsured | 6,535 | 3,006 | 2,060 | 1,387 | 83 |
| Place of residence | | | | | |
| Large MSA[14] | 35,034 | 19,414 | 9,436 | 5,623 | 542 |
| Small MSA[14] | 24,361 | 13,041 | 7,123 | 3,686 | 479 |
| Not in MSA[14] | 13,671 | 6,955 | 4,091 | 2,317 | 307 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,723 | 7,061 | 3,619 | 1,853 | 179 |
| Midwest | 17,240 | 9,334 | 4,938 | 2,683 | 278 |
| South | 26,223 | 14,051 | 7,155 | 4,427 | 576 |
| West | 16,881 | 8,964 | 4,938 | 2,664 | 295 |

[†]Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.
- Quantity zero.


1. Respondent-assessed health status is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say {subject's name} health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

2. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All children 0-17 years" column.

3. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.


5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

6. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

7. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

8.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

9.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

10. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

12.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

13. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

   Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I).

14. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 6.  Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Respondent-assessed health status[1] | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | Excellent | Very good | Good | Fair or poor |
| | | Percent distribution[2] (standard error) | | | |
| Total[3] (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 54.0 (0.58) | 28.3 (0.51) | 15.9 (0.43) | 1.8 (0.15) |
| Total[3] (crude) | 100.0 | 54.0 (0.58) | 28.3 (0.51) | 15.9 (0.43) | 1.8 (0.15) |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 54.0 (0.78) | 28.3 (0.69) | 15.8 (0.56) | 1.9 (0.21) |
| Female | 100.0 | 53.9 (0.81) | 28.3 (0.72) | 16.0 (0.61) | 1.7 (0.21) |
| Age[4] | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 100.0 | 58.7 (1.03) | 26.5 (0.94) | 13.5 (0.72) | 1.3 (0.23) |
| 5-11 years | 100.0 | 53.9 (0.94) | 28.9 (0.84) | 15.4 (0.68) | 1.8 (0.24) |
| 12-17 years | 100.0 | 50.2 (0.91) | 29.0 (0.84) | 18.5 (0.70) | 2.3 (0.28) |
| Race | | | | | |
| 1 race[5] | 100.0 | 53.9 (0.60) | 28.4 (0.52) | 15.9 (0.43) | 1.8 (0.15) |
| White | 100.0 | 55.4 (0.67) | 28.6 (0.59) | 14.6 (0.47) | 1.5 (0.15) |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 47.2 (1.50) | 27.0 (1.36) | 22.1 (1.20) | 3.7 (0.60) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | 35.2 (4.78) | 36.7 (4.69) | 25.3 (4.74) | † |
| Asian | 100.0 | 55.3 (2.99) | 29.1 (2.62) | 14.6 (2.01) | † |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | *43.8 (14.12) | *20.7 (10.03) | *33.2 (12.08) | † |
| 2 or more races[6] | 100.0 | 57.4 (3.01) | 24.9 (2.54) | 15.9 (2.26) | *1.8 (0.76) |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | 50.8 (4.68) | 28.0 (4.20) | 20.1 (4.27) | † |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | 53.3 (7.18) | 31.1 (6.55) | *15.6 (5.17) | - |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hispanic origin and race[7] | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 43.4 (1.15) | 29.9 (1.00) | 23.9 (1.00) | 2.8 (0.32) |
|   Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 40.7 (1.37) | 30.6 (1.22) | 26.0 (1.24) | 2.8 (0.36) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 56.5 (0.65) | 27.9 (0.58) | 14.0 (0.45) | 1.6 (0.17) |
|   White only | 100.0 | 59.1 (0.76) | 28.1 (0.69) | 11.7 (0.49) | 1.1 (0.16) |
|   Black or African American only | 100.0 | 47.3 (1.52) | 26.9 (1.38) | 22.2 (1.23) | 3.6 (0.61) |
| Family structure[8] | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 56.5 (0.70) | 28.3 (0.62) | 13.8 (0.47) | 1.3 (0.14) |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 46.5 (1.11) | 28.4 (1.00) | 21.8 (0.95) | 3.3 (0.43) |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 52.9 (2.94) | 29.3 (2.64) | 17.0 (2.31) | *0.8 (0.33) |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 50.6 (3.10) | 23.7 (2.48) | 23.1 (2.57) | *2.6 (0.91) |
| Parent's education[9] | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 36.7 (1.51) | 29.4 (1.35) | 30.1 (1.48) | 3.8 (0.54) |
| High school diploma or GED[10] | 100.0 | 45.4 (1.09) | 31.3 (1.06) | 20.7 (0.93) | 2.6 (0.38) |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 60.8 (0.72) | 27.1 (0.64) | 11.0 (0.44) | 1.1 (0.15) |
| Family income[11] | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 100.0 | 40.2 (1.30) | 28.4 (1.27) | 27.0 (1.18) | 4.4 (0.58) |
| $20,000 or more | 100.0 | 57.1 (0.65) | 28.2 (0.58) | 13.5 (0.44) | 1.2 (0.14) |
|   $20,000-$34,999 | 100.0 | 46.8 (1.39) | 29.7 (1.33) | 21.0 (1.18) | 2.5 (0.42) |
|   $35,000-$54,999 | 100.0 | 52.5 (1.43) | 30.2 (1.27) | 15.8 (0.98) | 1.5 (0.35) |
|   $55,000-$74,999 | 100.0 | 58.7 (1.56) | 29.2 (1.42) | 11.5 (0.96) | *0.6 (0.29) |
|   $75,000 or more | 100.0 | 67.7 (1.11) | 25.2 (1.05) | 6.7 (0.55) | *0.5 (0.17) |
| Poverty status[12] | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 40.7 (1.59) | 27.9 (1.43) | 27.2 (1.38) | 4.1 (0.64) |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 47.9 (1.26) | 29.4 (1.21) | 20.3 (1.06) | 2.4 (0.36) |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 62.0 (0.80) | 27.5 (0.74) | 9.8 (0.44) | 0.7 (0.15) |
| Health insurance coverage[13] | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 59.9 (0.70) | 27.9 (0.65) | 11.4 (0.44) | 0.8 (0.13) |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 42.2 (1.06) | 28.0 (1.00) | 25.0 (0.99) | 4.8 (0.49) |
| Other | 100.0 | 59.6 (3.64) | 25.6 (3.03) | 14.0 (2.43) | † |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 46.3 (1.91) | 31.6 (1.63) | 20.9 (1.42) | 1.2 (0.30) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Place of residence** | | | | | |
| Large MSA[14] | 100.0 | 55.5 (0.81) | 26.9 (0.70) | 16.0 (0.58) | 1.6 (0.19) |
| Small MSA[14] | 100.0 | 53.6 (1.09) | 29.3 (0.98) | 15.1 (0.77) | 2.0 (0.30) |
| Not in MSA[14] | 100.0 | 50.9 (1.33) | 29.9 (1.10) | 16.9 (1.02) | 2.2 (0.38) |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 55.7 (1.28) | 28.4 (1.15) | 14.5 (0.89) | 1.4 (0.33) |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 54.3 (1.26) | 28.5 (1.08) | 15.6 (0.93) | 1.6 (0.27) |
| South | 100.0 | 53.6 (0.97) | 27.3 (0.85) | 16.9 (0.70) | 2.2 (0.30) |
| West | 100.0 | 53.1 (1.25) | 29.3 (1.06) | 15.8 (0.94) | 1.8 (0.29) |

[†]Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

[*]Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

1.  Respondent-assessed health status is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say {subject's name} health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

2. Unknowns for the column variables are not included  in the denominators when calculating percentages.

3. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.  Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

5.  In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race"  but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

6. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

7. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.  Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

8.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

9.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

10. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

12.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

13. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

14. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table VIII in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 7. Frequency distributions of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | Current health status[1] | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
| | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year |
| | Number in thousands[2] | | | | | | | | |
| Total[3] (crude) | 10,795 | 45,252 | 741 | 2,856 | 7,763 | 428 | 325 | 733 | 213 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5,679 | 22,908 | 441 | 1,478 | 3,955 | 219 | 177 | 363 | 116 |
| Female | 5,115 | 22,344 | 300 | 1378 | 3,809 | 209 | 149 | 370 | 97 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 3,550 | 9,985 | 202 | 777 | 1,277 | 71 | *61 | 115 | *26 |
| 5-11 years | 4,074 | 18,932 | 259 | 1,147 | 3,036 | 136 | 152 | 276 | *86 |
| 12-17 years | 3,171 | 16,335 | 280 | 932 | 3,450 | 221 | *112 | 342 | 102 |
| Race | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[4] | 10,522 | 43,985 | 715 | 2759 | 7,568 | 426 | 312 | 718 | 213 |
| White | 8178 | 35861 | 584 | 2,023 | 5,404 | 370 | 209 | 437 | 146 |
| Black or African American | 1643 | 6,118 | 97 | 576 | 1737 | *49 | *83 | 255 | *68 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 106 | 346 | † | *60 | 107 | - | - | † | - |
| Asian | 580 | 1584 | † | *95 | 304 | † | † | † | - |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | † | *76 | - | † | † | - | - | † | - |
| 2 or more races[5] | 273 | 1267 | † | 97 | 196 | † | † | † | - |
| Black or African American and white | 149 | 437 | † | *38 | 103 | - | † | † | - |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | *61 | 290 | † | † | † | - | - | - | - |
| Hispanic origin and race[6] | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2,422 | 6,975 | 199 | 1,044 | 1,964 | 112 | 113 | 199 | *67 |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 1,681 | 4,634 | 128 | 831 | 1,459 | *69 | 94 | 136 | *29 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 8,373 | 38,277 | 541 | 1812 | 5,799 | 316 | 212 | 535 | 147 |
| White only | 5,897 | 29,472 | 384 | 1,026 | 3,593 | 261 | *96 | 257 | 99 |
| Black or African American only | 1,565 | 5,915 | 97 | 555 | 1,683 | *47 | *83 | 255 | † |
| Family structure[7] | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 7856 | 33,685 | 467 | 1744 | 4763 | 293 | 200 | 347 | 94 |
| Mother, no father | 2248 | 9018 | 227 | 888 | 2370 | 108 | 93 | 333 | 111 |
| Father, no mother | 362 | 1,417 | † | 97 | 285 | † | † | *18 | † |
| Neither mother nor father | 329 | 1,132 | † | 128 | 345 | † | † | *35 | † |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parent's education[8] | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 1,428 | 3,964 | 126 | 681 | 1,664 | 115 | 102 | 166 | *52 |
| High school diploma or GED[9] | 2,222 | 9,445 | 160 | 808 | 2,370 | *76 | 81 | 265 | *71 |
| More than high school | 6,753 | 30,448 | 434 | 1200 | 3,335 | 214 | 115 | 264 | 83 |
| Family income[10] | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 1,594 | 5,658 | 130 | 781 | 2,036 | 102 | *86 | 272 | *109 |
| $20,000 or more | 8,579 | 36,345 | 538 | 1900 | 5,078 | 296 | 200 | 403 | *59 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 1,491 | 5,689 | 140 | 646 | 1318 | 69 | 85 | 140 | † |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 1,935 | 7,139 | *60 | 457 | 1265 | *47 | *47 | *86 | *27 |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 1,370 | 5,938 | 135 | 286 | 677 | *43 | † | † | - |
| $75,000 or more | 2,727 | 12,398 | 118 | 226 | 820 | *77 | † | *56 | † |
| Poverty status[11] | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 1,217 | 4,605 | 139 | 664 | 1,642 | *99 | *78 | 223 | *67 |
| Near poor | 2,157 | 7,473 | 123 | 717 | 1,747 | 67 | 113 | 148 | *37 |
| Not poor | 5,387 | 23,544 | 297 | 857 | 2,299 | 164 | *56 | 164 | *26 |
| Health insurance coverage[12] | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 6815 | 31103 | 384 | 1,195 | 3671 | 262 | *115 | 191 | *73 |
| Medicaid or other public | 2,813 | 9,141 | 246 | 1240 | 2,929 | 121 | 194 | 471 | 133 |
| Other | 240 | 1,007 | † | 58 | 134 | - | † | † | † |
| Uninsured | 905 | 3,904 | 89 | 320 | 996 | *45 | † | *59 | † |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[13] | 5,320 | 21,551 | 390 | 1305 | 3,749 | 212 | 158 | 280 | *89 |
| Small MSA[13] | 3,501 | 15,409 | 206 | 1,064 | 2,310 | 172 | 124 | 251 | *71 |
| Not in MSA[13] | 1,974 | 8,293 | 145 | 487 | 1,704 | *45 | *44 | 202 | *54 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 1,724 | 8,279 | 137 | 488 | 1,206 | *59 | *45 | *71 | *45 |
| Midwest | 2,155 | 11,184 | 130 | 629 | 1,823 | *93 | *79 | 120 | *59 |
| South | 4,237 | 15,501 | 272 | 1,074 | 2,939 | 192 | 113 | 380 | *68 |
| West | 2,679 | 10,288 | 202 | 665 | 1,795 | 84 | 89 | 162 | *42 |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

1. Current health status is based on the following the question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say {subject's name} health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" and the following question from the sample child section: "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say {child's name}'s health is better, worse, or about the same?"

2. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see "Appendix I").

3. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race"  but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

5. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

6. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.  Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

7.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

8.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

9. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

11.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

12. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

   Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

13. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1-17 years of age, by selected characterist United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | Current health status\1 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
| | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year |
| | Percent distribution[2] (standard error) | | | | | | | | |
| Total[3] (age-adjusted) | 18.9 (0.49) | 79.8 (0.49) | 1.3 (0.13) | 26.6 (1.19) | 69.6 (1.24) | 3.8 (0.50) | 26.4 (3.59) | 57.2 (3.93) | 16.4 (3.03) |
| Total[3] (crude) | 19.0 (0.49) | 79.7 (0.49) | 1.3 (0.13) | 25.9 (1.16) | 70.3 (1.22) | 3.9 (0.51) | 25.6 (3.57) | 57.6 (3.94) | 16.8 (3.06) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 19.4 (0.68) | 79.1 (0.69) | 1.5 (0.21) | 26.9 (1.64) | 69.2 (1.73) | 3.9 (0.71) | 26.2 (5.04) | 56.7 (5.47) | 17.1 (4.34) |
| Female | 18.3 (0.67) | 80.6 (0.69) | 1.1 (0.16) | 26.3 (1.82) | 70.1 (1.88) | 3.6 (0.68) | 27.7 (5.25) | 58.1 (5.45) | 14.2 (3.83) |
| Age[4] | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 25.8 (1.13) | 72.7 (1.17) | 1.5 (0.25) | 36.6 (2.90) | 60.1 (2.93) | 3.3 (0.88) | 30.4 (8.19) | 56.9 (9.12) | *12.7 (5.51) |
| 5-11 years | 17.5 (0.76) | 81.4 (0.77) | 1.1 (0.21) | 26.6 (1.98) | 70.3 (2.06) | 3.1 (0.76) | 29.5 (5.75) | 53.7 (6.39) | *16.7 (5.43) |
| 12-17 years | 16.0 (0.73) | 82.6 (0.75) | 1.4 (0.23) | 20.2 (1.65) | 74.9 (1.79) | 4.8 (0.89) | 20.2 (5.58) | 61.5 (6.14) | 18.3 (4.49) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[5] | 18.9 (0.50) | 79.8 (0.50) | 1.3 (0.13) | 26.4 (1.20) | 69.7 (1.25) | 3.9 (0.51) | 25.8 (3.62) | 57.4 (3.99) | 16.8 (3.09) |
| White | 18.2 (0.54) | 80.5 (0.55) | 1.3 (0.15) | 26.8 (1.42) | 68.6 (1.50) | 4.6 (0.66) | 28.6 (4.24) | 53.3 (4.73) | 18.1 (3.59) |
| Black or African American | 20.7 (1.36) | 78.1 (1.36) | 1.2 (0.30) | 24.9 (2.58) | 73.1 (2.63) | *2.0 (0.73) | *19.4 (6.44) | 63.9 (7.13) | *16.7 (6.24) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 23.3 (4.42) | 74.8 (4.67) | † | 33.5 (8.55) | 66.5 (8.55) | - | - | 100 (0.00) | - |
| Asian | 26.5 (2.88) | 72.4 (2.92) | † | *23.2 (7.44) | 75.2 (7.55) | † | 70.7 (20.76) | † | - |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islande | *25.5 (11.76) | 74.5 (11.76) | - | † | 69.6 (18.96) | - | - | 100 (0.00) | - |
| 2 or more races[6] | 16.8 (2.37) | 81.6 (2.70) | † | 32.9 (7.28) | 66.2 (7.33) | † | 54.6 (10.00) | 45.4 (10.00) | - |
| Black or African American and white | 23.7 (4.77) | 76.0 (4.78) | † | *25.7 (9.21) | 74.3 (9.21) | - | 54.4 (0.00) | 45.6 (0.00) | - |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | *15.9 (5.85) | 81.2 (6.26) | † | 49.3 (6.74) | 50.7 (6.74) | - | - | - | - |
| Hispanic origin and race[7] | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 24.8 (1.05) | 73.1 (1.09) | 2.1 (0.37) | 33.3 (2.34) | 63.2 (2.38) | 3.5 (0.94) | 29.9 (5.35) | 52.8 (6.36) | 17.2 (4.61) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 25.6 (1.27) | 72.5 (1.33) | 2.0 (0.45) | 34.9 (2.76) | 62.2 (2.79) | *2.9 (0.93) | 34.8 (6.35) | 53.4 (7.39) | *11.8 (4.18) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 17.7 (0.54) | 81.2 (0.54) | 1.1 (0.14) | 24.1 (1.43) | 72.1 (1.51) | 3.8 (0.59) | 23.8 (4.60) | 59.7 (5.10) | 16.5 (3.89) |
| White only | 16.5 (0.60) | 82.5 (0.61) | 1.1 (0.16) | 22.7 (1.80) | 72.2 (1.94) | 5.1 (0.87) | 22.7 (6.16) | 54.0 (6.74) | 23.3 (5.84) |
| Black or African American only | 20.4 (1.39) | 78.3 (1.39) | 1.3 (0.31) | 24.8 (2.67) | 73.2 (2.72) | *2.0 (0.75) | *20.9 (6.92) | 67.2 (7.58) | † |
| Family structure[8] | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 18.5 (0.57) | 80.4 (0.57) | 1.1 (0.15) | 26.5 (1.58) | 69.2 (1.62) | 4.2 (0.67) | 31.7 (5.54) | 53.4 (5.79) | 14.9 (3.88) |
| Mother, no father | 19.8 (1.05) | 78.3 (1.09) | 1.9 (0.35) | 26.5 (2.18) | 70.3 (2.27) | 3.2 (0.87) | 18.5 (4.49) | 62.4 (5.77) | 19.1 (5.07) |
| Father, no mother | 20.9 (2.53) | 77.6 (2.60) | † | 28.2 (7.01) | 68.3 (7.62) | † | † | 86.6 (9.14) | † |
| Neither mother nor father | 23.4 (3.25) | 75.8 (3.20) | † | 29.2 (5.38) | 68.0 (5.49) | † | *34.3 (15.20) | 60.0 (14.25) | † |
| Parent's education[9] | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 25.7 (1.55) | 72.0 (1.61) | 2.3 (0.55) | 28.1 (2.75) | 67.2 (2.80) | 4.7 (1.28) | 33.1 (7.33) | 51.8 (7.87) | *15.0 (5.29) |
| High school diploma or GED[10] | 18.9 (1.00) | 79.8 (1.02) | 1.3 (0.26) | 25.5 (2.04) | 72.2 (2.12) | *2.2 (0.69) | 18.9 (4.95) | 63.5 (6.93) | *17.6 (5.82) |
| More than high school | 17.7 (0.59) | 81.1 (0.60) | 1.2 (0.16) | 26.1 (1.86) | 69.4 (1.94) | 4.5 (0.82) | 25.4 (5.89) | 56.1 (6.76) | 18.4 (4.86) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family income[1] | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 21.2 (1.34) | 77.1 (1.35) | 1.7 (0.37) | 26.7 (2.13) | 69.8 (2.28) | 3.5 (1.00) | *17.0 (5.14) | 61.1 (6.04) | 21.8 (5.48) |
| $20,000 or more | 18.8 (0.55) | 80.0 (0.55) | 1.2 (0.15) | 27.6 (1.53) | 68.3 (1.58) | 4.0 (0.62) | 32.9 (5.63) | 59.5 (5.76) | *7.6 (2.34) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 20.0 (1.21) | 78.0 (1.27) | 1.9 (0.41) | 32.3 (3.12) | 64.2 (3.13) | 3.4 (0.99) | 38.3 (8.50) | 56.4 (8.38) | † |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 21.1 (1.21) | 78.2 (1.23) | *0.7 (0.21) | 27.3 (2.94) | 69.9 (3.03) | *2.8 (1.06) | *30.7 (9.63) | 51.3 (10.99) | *18.0 (6.55) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 18.2 (1.31) | 79.9 (1.35) | 1.8 (0.47) | 30.3 (4.52) | 66.3 (4.64) | *3.3 (1.43) | 46.7 (4.14) | 53.3 (4.14) | - |
| $75,000 or more | 17.9 (0.97) | 81.3 (0.98) | 0.8 (0.20) | 23.2 (3.80) | 70.4 (4.13) | *6.4 (2.06) | † | 67.0 (7.76) | 23.6 (0.95) |
| Poverty status[12] | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 19.9 (1.45) | 77.9 (1.50) | 2.2 (0.50) | 27.5 (2.61) | 68.3 (2.78) | *4.1 (1.27) | *19.8 (6.20) | 62.6 (6.69) | *17.5 (5.46) |
| Near poor | 21.7 (1.19) | 77.0 (1.22) | 1.3 (0.29) | 28.6 (2.62) | 68.7 (2.66) | 2.7 (0.76) | 42.2 (7.46) | 48.6 (7.21) | *9.2 (3.29) |
| Not poor | 18.4 (0.69) | 80.6 (0.70) | 1.0 (0.17) | 28.3 (2.17) | 67.2 (2.28) | 4.5 (0.96) | *24.8 (9.95) | 66.3 (10.60) | *8.9 (4.04) |
| Health insurance coverage[3] | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 17.8 (0.59) | 81.2 (0.60) | 1.0 (0.15) | 24.7 (1.84) | 70.4 (1.92) | 5.0 (0.83) | 30.7 (7.73) | 49.5 (8.03) | 19.8 (5.73) |
| Medicaid or other public | 22.2 (1.05) | 75.8 (1.06) | 2.0 (0.34) | 28.5 (2.02) | 68.6 (2.10) | 2.9 (0.74) | 25.5 (4.44) | 58.9 (4.87) | 15.6 (3.78) |
| Other | 18.1 (2.72) | 80.6 (2.87) | † | 41.4 (6.81) | 58.6 (6.81) | - | † | † | † |
| Uninsured | 18.6 (1.48) | 79.6 (1.56) | 1.8 (0.52) | 24.5 (3.01) | 72.2 (3.09) | *3.2 (1.13) | *15.4 (7.16) | 82.7 (7.25) | † |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[14] | 19.4 (0.71) | 79.2 (0.73) | 1.4 (0.20) | 25.3 (1.72) | 70.7 (1.80) | 4.0 (0.74) | 30.0 (5.29) | 53.8 (5.32) | 16.2 (4.73) |
| Small MSA[14] | 18.2 (0.82) | 80.8 (0.81) | 1.1 (0.23) | 31.1 (2.27) | 64.3 (2.34) | 4.6 (0.98) | 33.5 (6.54) | 52.5 (6.92) | *14.0 (4.35) |
| Not in MSA[14] | 18.8 (1.15) | 79.8 (1.17) | 1.4 (0.31) | 22.6 (2.26) | 75.4 (2.28) | *2.0 (0.78) | *14.5 (5.41) | 67.9 (7.35) | *17.6 (5.73) |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 17.0 (1.18) | 81.7 (1.20) | 1.3 (0.28) | 28.8 (2.91) | 67.8 (3.07) | *3.4 (1.24) | *25.8 (9.65) | 46.3 (11.00) | *27.9 (10.35) |
| Midwest | 15.8 (1.02) | 83.3 (1.03) | 0.9 (0.22) | 25.9 (2.57) | 70.7 (2.71) | 3.3 (0.98) | 30.6 (8.31) | 47.2 (7.59) | *22.2 (7.68) |
| South | 21.0 (0.86) | 77.6 (0.84) | 1.4 (0.24) | 26.1 (1.98) | 69.5 (2.05) | 4.5 (0.90) | 19.8 (4.77) | 68.4 (5.21) | 11.8 (3.52) |
| West | 20.2 (0.92) | 78.3 (0.97) | 1.5 (0.30) | 26.8 (2.31) | 69.9 (2.40) | 3.3 (0.87) | 35.7 (6.05) | 49.3 (6.32) | *15.0 (5.00) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

1. Current health status is based on the following the question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say {subject's name} health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" and the following question from the sample child section: "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say {child's name}'s health is better, worse, or about the same?"

2. Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages. This table consists of conditional percentages: the total number of children in excelle very good health (shown in table 7) serves as the denominator for the percentages in columns 1-3 above. Likewise, the number of children in good health is the denominator for the percentages in columns 4-6, while the total number of children in fair or poor health is the denominator for the percentages in columns 7-9.

3. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

6. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

7. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

8. Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

9. Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

10. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

12. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

13. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

   Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

14. MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 1-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table IX in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| | Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selected characteristic | All children 5-17 years | None | 1-2 days | 3-5 days | 6-10 days | 11 or more days | Did not go to school |
| | Number in thousands[2] | | | | | | |
| Total[3] (crude) | 53,084 | 14,160 | 15,608 | 13,240 | 5,674 | 2,668 | 504 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 27,138 | 7,560 | 7,815 | 6,479 | 2,902 | 1,421 | 271 |
| Female | 25,946 | 6,600 | 7,792 | 6,761 | 2,772 | 1,246 | 233 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 7,404 | 8,710 | 6,939 | 2,986 | 1,044 | 405 |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 6,757 | 6,898 | 6,301 | 2,688 | 1,623 | † |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[4] | 51,753 | 13,788 | 15,253 | 12,885 | 5,530 | 2,581 | 492 |
| White | 40,924 | 9,627 | 12,506 | 10,431 | 4,776 | 2,214 | 432 |
| Black or African American | 8,121 | 3,020 | 2,064 | 1,915 | 597 | 293 | *41 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 510 | 119 | 121 | 163 | *32 | *32 | - |
| Asian | 2,094 | 985 | 551 | 332 | 114 | *42 | † |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 103 | † | † | † | † | - | - |
| 2 or more races[5] | 1,331 | 372 | 355 | 355 | 144 | *87 | † |
| Black or African American and white | 451 | 119 | 148 | 131 | *28 | *25 | - |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 355 | *82 | *63 | 110 | *47 | *46 | - |
| Hispanic origin and race[6] | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 9,657 | 3,279 | 2,680 | 2,080 | 876 | 450 | 79 |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 6,646 | 2,253 | 1,905 | 1,387 | 682 | 266 | *51 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 43,427 | 10,881 | 12,928 | 11,160 | 4,798 | 2,218 | 425 |
| White only | 31,970 | 6,541 | 10,000 | 8,516 | 3,988 | 1,825 | 360 |
| Black or African American only | 7,865 | 2,950 | 1,989 | 1,875 | 582 | 259 | † |
| Family structure[7] | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 37,353 | 10,028 | 11,690 | 9,325 | 3,627 | 1,523 | 423 |
| Mother, no father | 12,076 | 3,064 | 2,930 | 3,152 | 1,619 | 967 | *44 |
| Father, no mother | 1,930 | 490 | 582 | 382 | 295 | 85 | - |
| Neither mother nor father | 1,724 | 579 | 407 | 381 | 133 | *93 | *37 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parent's education[8] | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 6,224 | 2,176 | 1,562 | 1,322 | 556 | 445 | *46 |
| High school diploma or GED[9] | 12,107 | 3,241 | 3,265 | 2,900 | 1,492 | 605 | *118 |
| More than high school | 32,679 | 8,075 | 10,324 | 8,614 | 3,464 | 1,524 | 303 |
| Family income[10] | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 7,829 | 2,315 | 1,767 | 1,832 | 937 | 656 | *90 |
| $20,000 or more | 41,594 | 10,628 | 12,800 | 10,792 | 4,458 | 1,892 | 366 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 7,372 | 2,145 | 1,871 | 1,907 | 873 | 450 | *27 |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 8,629 | 2,328 | 2,320 | 2,260 | 1,150 | 404 | 127 |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 6,479 | 1,553 | 2,194 | 1,546 | 676 | 378 | *77 |
| $75,000 or more | 12,831 | 2,921 | 4,381 | 3,689 | 1,321 | 391 | *72 |
| Poverty status[11] | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 6,395 | 1,919 | 1,531 | 1,525 | 748 | 522 | *74 |
| Near poor | 9,646 | 2,788 | 2,202 | 2,500 | 1,298 | 628 | *106 |
| Not poor | 25,420 | 6,017 | 8,405 | 6,845 | 2,782 | 1,055 | 194 |
| Health insurance coverage[12] | | | | | | | |
| Private | 34,485 | 8,579 | 11,110 | 8,864 | 3,654 | 1,417 | 234 |
| Medicaid or other public | 12,255 | 3,576 | 2,710 | 2,985 | 1,479 | 989 | 132 |
| Other | 1,112 | 368 | 363 | 233 | *71 | *48 | † |
| Uninsured | 5,064 | 1578 | 1,384 | 1,147 | 461 | 213 | 128 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[13] | 25,357 | 7,658 | 7,326 | 6,009 | 2,402 | 1,194 | 208 |
| Small MSA[13] | 17,749 | 4,117 | 5,380 | 4,603 | 2,047 | 1044 | 130 |
| Not in MSA[13] | 9,978 | 2,385 | 2,902 | 2,629 | 1,225 | 430 | 166 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 9,344 | 2,186 | 2,909 | 2,394 | 1,045 | 574 | *47 |
| Midwest | 12,371 | 2,751 | 3,930 | 3,271 | 1,347 | 578 | 170 |
| South | 19,109 | 5,604 | 5,280 | 4,681 | 2,012 | 841 | 168 |
| West | 12,260 | 3,619 | 3,489 | 2,893 | 1,270 | 675 | 119 |
| Current health status | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 43,052 | 11,673 | 13,549 | 10,842 | 4,271 | 1,512 | 414 |
| Good | 8,931 | 2,358 | 1,925 | 2,161 | 1,227 | 829 | *65 |
| Fair or poor | 1,076 | 129 | 133 | 238 | 176 | 326 | † |

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

1. "Number of school days missed in past 12 months" is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, that is since {12 month reference date}, about how many days did {child's name} miss school because of illness or injury?"

2. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All children 5-17 years" column.

3. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

5. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

6. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

7. Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

8. Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

9. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

12. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

   Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

13. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.


DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children 5-17 years | Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1] | | | | 11 or more days | Did not go to school |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | 1-2 days | 3-5 days | 6-10 days | | |
| | | Percent distribution[2] (standard error) | | | | | |
| Total[3] (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 27.3 (0.63) | 30.1 (0.61) | 25.5 (0.59) | 10.9 (0.42) | 5.1 (0.28) | 1.0 (0.13) |
| Total[3] (crude) | 100.0 | 27.3 (0.63) | 30.1 (0.61) | 25.5 (0.59) | 10.9 (0.42) | 5.1 (0.28) | 1.0 (0.13) |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 28.5 (0.85) | 29.6 (0.84) | 24.5 (0.81) | 11.0 (0.60) | 5.3 (0.39) | 1.0 (0.19) |
| Female | 100.0 | 26.0 (0.83) | 30.7 (0.85) | 26.6 (0.82) | 10.9 (0.57) | 4.9 (0.39) | 0.9 (0.18) |
| Age[4] | | | | | | | |
| 5-11 years | 100.0 | 26.9 (0.82) | 31.7 (0.88) | 25.2 (0.82) | 10.9 (0.58) | 3.8 (0.33) | 1.5 (0.23) |
| 12-17 years | 100.0 | 27.7 (0.90) | 28.3 (0.86) | 25.9 (0.84) | 11.0 (0.60) | 6.7 (0.46) | 0.4 (0.11) |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[5] | 100.0 | 27.3 (0.64) | 30.2 (0.62) | 25.5 (0.60) | 10.9 (0.43) | 5.1 (0.28) | 1.0 (0.14) |
| White | 100.0 | 24.1 (0.69) | 31.3 (0.71) | 26.1 (0.68) | 11.9 (0.51) | 5.5 (0.33) | 1.1 (0.16) |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 38.1 (1.69) | 26.1 (1.40) | 24.1 (1.40) | 7.5 (0.79) | 3.7 (0.60) | *0.5 (0.26) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | 25.4 (5.76) | 26.1 (6.54) | 34.0 (5.85) | *7.5 (3.15) | † | - |
| Asian | 100.0 | 48.0 (3.57) | 27.0 (2.89) | 16.2 (2.50) | 5.6 (1.38) | *2.1 (0.85) | † |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | 44.6 (11.39) | † | 34.7 (9.46) | † | - | - |
| 2 or more races[6] | 100.0 | 28.0 (3.36) | 26.8 (3.50) | 26.9 (3.46) | 10.8 (2.24) | *6.6 (2.11) | † |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | 25.8 (5.61) | 32.5 (6.28) | 29.5 (5.96) | *6.2 (2.56) | *6.0 (2.33) | - |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | *25.8 (7.98) | *17.2 (6.36) | 29.9 (7.44) | *15.3 (6.75) | *11.8 (5.28) | - |
| Hispanic origin and race[7] | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 34.7 (1.29) | 28.3 (1.18) | 22.1 (1.10) | 9.3 (0.75) | 4.8 (0.53) | 0.8 (0.23) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 34.3 (1.53) | 28.9 (1.43) | 21.3 (1.34) | 10.4 (0.96) | 4.2 (0.57) | *0.8 (0.27) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 25.6 (0.71) | 30.6 (0.69) | 26.3 (0.68) | 11.3 (0.49) | 5.2 (0.32) | 1.0 (0.15) |
| White only | 100.0 | 20.9 (0.78) | 32.1 (0.84) | 27.3 (0.80) | 12.8 (0.61) | 5.8 (0.39) | 1.2 (0.19) |
| Black or African American only | 100.0 | 38.4 (1.73) | 25.9 (1.42) | 24.4 (1.43) | 7.6 (0.81) | 3.3 (0.58) | † |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Family structure[8]** | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 27.4 (0.76) | 31.9 (0.74) | 25.5 (0.71) | 9.9 (0.50) | 4.2 (0.30) | 1.2 (0.17) |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 26.1 (1.19) | 25.1 (1.19) | 26.7 (1.23) | 13.8 (0.89) | 8.0 (0.75) | *0.4 (0.17) |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 27.0 (2.88) | 31.7 (3.10) | 20.7 (2.57) | 16.2 (2.60) | 4.6 (1.19) | - |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 34.3 (3.35) | 25.1 (2.89) | 24.9 (3.19) | 8.0 (1.64) | *5.7 (1.97) | *2.0 (0.73) |
| **Parent's education[9]** | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 35.6 (1.79) | 25.6 (1.55) | 21.6 (1.46) | 9.1 (0.99) | 7.2 (0.91) | *0.8 (0.36) |
| High school diploma or GED[10] | 100.0 | 27.8 (1.23) | 28.2 (1.27) | 25.0 (1.18) | 12.9 (0.95) | 5.1 (0.54) | *1.0 (0.32) |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 25.0 (0.76) | 32.0 (0.80) | 26.7 (0.76) | 10.7 (0.52) | 4.7 (0.34) | 0.9 (0.16) |
| **Family income[11]** | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 100.0 | 30.5 (1.57) | 23.2 (1.44) | 24.1 (1.39) | 12.3 (1.04) | 8.7 (0.88) | *1.2 (0.38) |
| $20,000 or more | 100.0 | 25.9 (0.70) | 31.3 (0.68) | 26.3 (0.67) | 10.9 (0.48) | 4.6 (0.30) | 0.9 (0.14) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 100.0 | 29.5 (1.51) | 25.7 (1.48) | 26.3 (1.57) | 12.0 (1.07) | 6.3 (0.79) | *0.4 (0.18) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 100.0 | 27.1 (1.50) | 27.0 (1.45) | 26.3 (1.38) | 13.4 (1.13) | 4.7 (0.65) | 1.5 (0.39) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 100.0 | 24.1 (1.64) | 34.2 (1.75) | 24.1 (1.63) | 10.5 (1.11) | 5.8 (0.90) | *1.2 (0.47) |
| $75,000 or more | 100.0 | 22.9 (1.21) | 34.4 (1.32) | 28.8 (1.28) | 10.3 (0.88) | 3.1 (0.43) | *0.6 (0.20) |
| **Poverty status[12]** | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 30.4 (1.73) | 24.1 (1.62) | 24.2 (1.62) | 11.8 (1.14) | 8.3 (1.02) | *1.2 (0.43) |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 29.4 (1.51) | 22.9 (1.28) | 26.3 (1.34) | 13.6 (1.09) | 6.8 (0.75) | *1.1 (0.32) |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 23.8 (0.85) | 33.3 (0.87) | 27.0 (0.86) | 10.9 (0.56) | 4.1 (0.36) | 0.8 (0.16) |
| **Health insurance coverage[13]** | | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 25.3 (0.77) | 32.9 (0.76) | 26.2 (0.74) | 10.8 (0.52) | 4.1 (0.31) | 0.7 (0.15) |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 30.0 (1.30) | 22.7 (1.16) | 25.2 (1.14) | 12.5 (0.91) | 8.6 (0.77) | 1.1 (0.27) |
| Other | 100.0 | 34.2 (4.04) | 33.5 (3.77) | 20.8 (3.31) | 6.3 (1.74) | *4.3 (1.62) | † |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 32.1 (1.85) | 28.3 (1.86) | 23.3 (1.69) | 9.4 (1.19) | 4.3 (0.83) | 2.6 (0.74) |
| **Place of residence** | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[14] | 100.0 | 30.9 (0.92) | 29.6 (0.86) | 24.2 (0.81) | 9.7 (0.54) | 4.8 (0.38) | 0.9 (0.18) |
| Small MSA[14] | 100.0 | 23.8 (1.04) | 31.1 (1.02) | 26.6 (1.03) | 11.8 (0.77) | 6.0 (0.54) | 0.8 (0.21) |
| Not in MSA[14] | 100.0 | 24.5 (1.45) | 29.8 (1.54) | 27.0 (1.51) | 12.6 (1.10) | 4.4 (0.58) | 1.7 (0.42) |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 23.8 (1.50) | 31.9 (1.61) | 26.1 (1.46) | 11.4 (1.05) | 6.2 (0.80) | *0.5 (0.22) |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 22.7 (1.35) | 32.7 (1.27) | 27.3 (1.26) | 11.1 (0.91) | 4.7 (0.58) | 1.5 (0.36) |
| South | 100.0 | 30.2 (1.06) | 28.4 (1.03) | 25.2 (0.97) | 10.8 (0.73) | 4.5 (0.42) | 0.9 (0.23) |
| West | 100.0 | 30.0 (1.21) | 28.9 (1.10) | 24.0 (1.20) | 10.5 (0.77) | 5.6 (0.55) | 1.0 (0.23) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current health status | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 100.0 | 27.6 (0.70) | 32.1 (0.70) | 25.7 (0.64) | 10.1 (0.44) | 3.6 (0.26) | 1.0 (0.14) |
| Good | 100.0 | 27.5 (1.45) | 22.8 (1.39) | 25.3 (1.41) | 14.2 (1.15) | 9.4 (0.90) | *0.8 (0.32) |
| Fair or poor | 100.0 | 12.4 (3.01) | 14.1 (3.30) | 23.3 (3.61) | 16.7 (2.91) | 30.7 (4.20) | † |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

1.  Number of school days missed in past 12 months is based  on the question, "During the past 12 months, that is since {12 month reference date}, about how many days did {child's name} miss school because of illness or injury?"

2.  Unknowns for the column variables are not included  in the denominators when calculating percentages.

3.  Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status.  Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

4. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.


5.  In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.   Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

6.  The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group.  Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

7. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.  Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

8.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

9.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

10. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

12. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

13. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

   Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

14. MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table X in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 11.  Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care  for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Has no usual place of health care[2] | Has usual place of health care[2] | Usual place of health care[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Clinic | Doctor office | Emergency room | Hospital outpatient | Some other place | Doesn't go to one place most often |
| | | | | Number in thousands[3] | | | | | |
| Total[4] (crude) | 73,067 | 3,477 | 69,468 | 13,948 | 54,138 | 482 | 581 | 140 | 137 |
| *Sex* | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 37,351 | 1,870 | 35,426 | 6,981 | 27,723 | 254 | 282 | *68 | 87 |
| Female | 35,715 | 1,607 | 34,041 | 6,968 | 26,415 | 228 | 299 | *72 | *49 |
| *Age* | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 19,983 | 525 | 19,386 | 4,139 | 14,905 | 132 | 158 | † | † |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 1,247 | 26,824 | 5,472 | 20,864 | 173 | 216 | *52 | *39 |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 1,705 | 23,258 | 4,337 | 18,369 | 176 | 208 | *67 | 84 |
| *Race* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[5] | 71,024 | 3,410 | 67,491 | 13,564 | 52,600 | 475 | 555 | 117 | 137 |
| White | 56,340 | 2,586 | 53,659 | 10,301 | 42,425 | 335 | 363 | 99 | 120 |
| Black or African American | 11,166 | 527 | 10,616 | 2,539 | 7,739 | 125 | 174 | † | † |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 653 | *52 | 601 | 274 | 315 | † | - | † | - |
| Asian | 2,726 | 222 | 2,499 | 435 | 2,020 | † | † | † | † |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 139 | † | *116 | † | *101 | - | - | - | - |
| 2 or more races[6] | 2,043 | *66 | 1,977 | 385 | 1,538 | † | *26 | † | - |
| Black or African American and white | 815 | *33 | 781 | 132 | 629 | † | † | † | - |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 468 | † | 463 | 119 | 335 | - | † | - | - |
| *Hispanic origin and race[7]* | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,956 | 1,373 | 12,570 | 4,375 | 7,725 | 180 | 201 | † | 61 |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,673 | 1,091 | 8,570 | 3,225 | 5,005 | 133 | 122 | † | 59 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 59,111 | 2,104 | 56,897 | 9,573 | 46,413 | 302 | 380 | 118 | *76 |
| White only | 43,405 | 1,280 | 42,042 | 6,239 | 35,313 | 159 | 174 | *85 | *61 |
| Black or African American only | 10,751 | 495 | 10,233 | 2,414 | 7,495 | 122 | 169 | † | † |
| *Family structure[8]* | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 52,557 | 2,199 | 50,275 | 9,072 | 40,393 | 248 | 316 | 118 | 96 |
| Mother, no father | 16,142 | 917 | 15,211 | 3,923 | 10,850 | 200 | 178 | † | *35 |
| Father, no mother | 2,261 | 179 | 2,066 | 426 | 1,596 | † | † | † | - |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,106 | 181 | 1,915 | 527 | 1,299 | *26 | *56 | - | † |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parent's education[9] | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 8,952 | 993 | 7,952 | 3,339 | 4,232 | 172 | 134 | † | *49 |
| High school diploma or GED[10] | 16,226 | 895 | 15,309 | 3,619 | 11,372 | 120 | 128 | *25 | † |
| More than high school | 45,261 | 1,395 | 43,811 | 6,365 | 36,867 | 163 | 255 | 101 | *50 |
| Family income[11] | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 11,548 | 1,056 | 10,471 | 3,774 | 6,312 | 209 | 142 | † | *18 |
| $20,000 or more | 56,132 | 2,084 | 53,995 | 8,988 | 44,124 | 230 | 390 | 123 | 113 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 10,187 | 626 | 9,548 | 2,691 | 6,536 | 83 | 145 | † | *59 |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 11,563 | 549 | 11,014 | 2,082 | 8,726 | *70 | 82 | † | † |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 8,974 | 237 | 8,737 | 1,103 | 7,534 | † | *49 | † | † |
| $75,000 or more | 17,232 | 354 | 16,866 | 1,836 | 14,888 | † | *77 | † | † |
| Poverty status[12] | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 9,322 | 828 | 8,487 | 3,119 | 5,079 | 155 | 110 | † | † |
| Near poor | 13,279 | 879 | 12,391 | 3,240 | 8,739 | 118 | 192 | *52 | *51 |
| Not poor | 34,401 | 894 | 33,494 | 4,298 | 28,826 | *89 | 168 | *59 | *40 |
| Health insurance coverage[13] | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 45,889 | 1,038 | 44,775 | 5,362 | 39,053 | *99 | 150 | *68 | *33 |
| Medicaid or other public | 18,798 | 719 | 18,063 | 6,031 | 11,532 | 167 | 274 | † | *26 |
| Other | 1,591 | *32 | 1,559 | 573 | 849 | † | 103 | † | - |
| Uninsured | 6,535 | 1,674 | 4,842 | 1,911 | 2,548 | 212 | *52 | *40 | 78 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[14] | 35,034 | 1,630 | 33,343 | 6,111 | 26,490 | 221 | 333 | *83 | 82 |
| Small MSA[14] | 24,361 | 1,241 | 23,071 | 4,409 | 18,187 | 168 | 205 | *46 | *38 |
| Not in MSA[14] | 13,671 | 606 | 13,054 | 3,428 | 9,460 | *93 | *42 | † | † |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,723 | 174 | 12,529 | 1,643 | 10,719 | *42 | 107 | - | † |
| Midwest | 17,240 | 554 | 16,658 | 4,338 | 12,007 | *112 | 134 | † | *34 |
| South | 26,223 | 1,510 | 24,665 | 3,963 | 20,255 | 189 | 182 | *32 | *26 |
| West | 16,881 | 1,239 | 15,615 | 4,004 | 11,156 | 139 | 159 | *87 | *66 |
| Current health status | | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 60,061 | 2,574 | 57,381 | 10,586 | 45,701 | 376 | 488 | 110 | 102 |
| Good | 11,627 | 849 | 10,761 | 2,920 | 7,595 | 81 | 83 | † | *32 |
| Fair or poor | 1,328 | *54 | 1,274 | 434 | 803 | † | † | - | † |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but data are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

1.  Having (or not having) a usual place of health care is based on the question, "Is there a place that {child's name} USUALLY goes when {he/she} is sick or you need advice about {his/her} health?"

2.  Usual place of health care is based on the question, "What kind of place is it/What kind of place does {child's name} go to most often —clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

3.  Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

4. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status.  Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of

6. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group.  Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific

Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to

8.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

9.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

10. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

12.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

13. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

    Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

14. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Has no usual place of health care[2] | Has usual place of health care[2] | All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care | Usual place of health care[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Clinic | Doctor's office | Emergency room | Hospital outpatient | Some other place | Doesn't go to one place most often |
| | | | | Percent distribution[3] (standard error) | | | | | | |
| Total[4] (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 4.8 (0.24) | 95.2 (0.24) | 100.0 | 20.1 (0.58) | 78.0 (0.60) | 0.7 (0.09) | 0.8 (0.09) | 0.2 (0.05) | 0.2 (0.04) |
| Total[4] (crude) | 100.0 | 4.8 (0.25) | 95.2 (0.25) | 100.0 | 20.1 (0.58) | 78.0 (0.60) | 0.7 (0.09) | 0.8 (0.09) | 0.2 (0.05) | 0.2 (0.04) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 5.0 (0.33) | 95.0 (0.33) | 100.0 | 19.7 (0.72) | 78.3 (0.75) | 0.7 (0.13) | 0.8 (0.11) | *0.2 (0.06) | 0.2 (0.07) |
| Female | 100.0 | 4.5 (0.34) | 95.5 (0.34) | 100.0 | 20.5 (0.72) | 77.6 (0.75) | 0.7 (0.13) | 0.9 (0.15) | *0.2 (0.08) | *0.1 (0.05) |
| Age[5] | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 100.0 | 2.6 (0.38) | 97.4 (0.38) | 100.0 | 21.4 (0.91) | 77.0 (0.95) | 0.7 (0.16) | 0.8 (0.16) | † | † |
| 5-11 years | 100.0 | 4.4 (0.37) | 95.6 (0.37) | 100.0 | 20.4 (0.83) | 77.8 (0.84) | 0.6 (0.14) | 0.8 (0.15) | *0.2 (0.07) | *0.1 (0.07) |
| 12-17 years | 100.0 | 6.8 (0.46) | 93.2 (0.46) | 100.0 | 18.7 (0.77) | 79.0 (0.82) | 0.8 (0.17) | 0.9 (0.17) | *0.3 (0.11) | 0.4 (0.10) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[6] | 100.0 | 4.8 (0.25) | 95.2 (0.25) | 100.0 | 20.1 (0.58) | 78.0 (0.61) | 0.7 (0.09) | 0.8 (0.09) | 0.2 (0.04) | 0.2 (0.04) |
| White | 100.0 | 4.6 (0.27) | 95.4 (0.27) | 100.0 | 19.2 (0.65) | 79.1 (0.68) | 0.6 (0.10) | 0.7 (0.09) | 0.2 (0.05) | 0.2 (0.05) |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 4.7 (0.70) | 95.3 (0.70) | 100.0 | 24.0 (1.33) | 73.0 (1.41) | 1.2 (0.29) | 1.6 (0.35) | † | † |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | *7.6 (2.77) | 92.4 (2.77) | 100.0 | 46.7 (7.04) | 51.2 (6.27) | † | - | † | - |
| Asian | 100.0 | 8.0 (1.71) | 92.0 (1.71) | 100.0 | 17.1 (2.36) | 81.5 (2.43) | † | † | † | † |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | † | 85.5 (9.45) | 100.0 | † | 87.3 (8.65) | - | - | - | - |
| 2 or more races\7 | 100.0 | *3.5 (1.29) | 96.5 (1.29) | 100.0 | 18.7 (2.35) | 78.5 (2.56) | † | *1.1 (0.48) | † | - |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | *5.6 (2.60) | 94.4 (2.60) | 100.0 | 13.7 (2.78) | 84.1 (2.97) | † | † | † | - |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | † | 98.7 (1.29) | 100.0 | 27.8 (6.00) | 70.0 (6.12) | - | † | - | - |
| Hispanic origin and race[8] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 10.2 (0.64) | 89.8 (0.64) | 100.0 | 34.7 (1.25) | 61.6 (1.29) | 1.5 (0.32) | 1.6 (0.26) | † | 0.5 (0.15) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 11.8 (0.80) | 88.2 (0.80) | 100.0 | 37.4 (1.58) | 58.7 (1.63) | 1.6 (0.39) | 1.3 (0.27) | † | 0.7 (0.22) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 3.5 (0.26) | 96.5 (0.26) | 100.0 | 16.8 (0.61) | 81.6 (0.64) | 0.5 (0.09) | 0.7 (0.10) | 0.2 (0.06) | *0.1 (0.04) |
| White only | 100.0 | 2.9 (0.27) | 97.1 (0.27) | 100.0 | 14.8 (0.71) | 84.0 (0.74) | 0.4 (0.09) | 0.4 (0.09) | 0.2 (0.06) | *0.1 (0.05) |
| Black or African American only | 100.0 | 4.6 (0.71) | 95.4 (0.71) | 100.0 | 23.7 (1.35) | 73.3 (1.45) | 1.2 (0.30) | 1.6 (0.36) | † | † |
| Family structure[9] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 4.2 (0.26) | 95.8 (0.26) | 100.0 | 18.0 (0.63) | 80.4 (0.66) | 0.5 (0.10) | 0.6 (0.10) | 0.2 (0.07) | 0.2 (0.05) |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 5.5 (0.57) | 94.5 (0.57) | 100.0 | 25.9 (1.10) | 71.3 (1.17) | 1.3 (0.27) | 1.2 (0.23) | † | *0.2 (0.11) |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 7.3 (1.30) | 92.7 (1.30) | 100.0 | 20.7 (2.60) | 77.1 (2.71) | † | *1.6 (0.78) | † | - |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 7.4 (1.34) | 92.6 (1.34) | 100.0 | 28.0 (2.97) | 67.3 (3.14) | *1.4 (0.63) | *3.1 (1.26) | - | † |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Parent's education[10]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 11.3 (0.97) | 88.7 (0.97) | 100.0 | 41.9 (1.68) | 53.5 (1.74) | 2.1 (0.46) | 1.7 (0.37) | † | *0.7 (0.22) |
| High school diploma or GED[11] | 100.0 | 5.4 (0.50) | 94.6 (0.50) | 100.0 | 23.8 (1.11) | 74.2 (1.13) | 0.8 (0.21) | 0.8 (0.20) | *0.2 (0.08) | † |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 3.1 (0.26) | 96.9 (0.26) | 100.0 | 14.5 (0.61) | 84.2 (0.65) | 0.4 (0.08) | 0.6 (0.10) | 0.2 (0.07) | *0.1 (0.04) |
| **Family income[12]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 100.0 | 9.5 (0.84) | 90.5 (0.84) | 100.0 | 36.1 (1.51) | 60.1 (1.58) | 2.0 (0.39) | 1.4 (0.30) | † | *0.2 (0.09) |
| $20,000 or more | 100.0 | 3.7 (0.24) | 96.3 (0.24) | 100.0 | 16.7 (0.58) | 81.8 (0.61) | 0.4 (0.08) | 0.7 (0.10) | 0.2 (0.06) | 0.2 (0.05) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 100.0 | 6.2 (0.58) | 93.8 (0.58) | 100.0 | 28.1 (1.37) | 68.6 (1.44) | 0.9 (0.22) | 1.5 (0.31) | † | *0.6 (0.22) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 100.0 | 4.7 (0.57) | 95.3 (0.57) | 100.0 | 18.9 (1.13) | 79.3 (1.17) | *0.6 (0.23) | 0.8 (0.21) | † | † |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 100.0 | 2.6 (0.50) | 97.4 (0.50) | 100.0 | 12.6 (1.11) | 86.2 (1.14) | † | *0.6 (0.25) | † | † |
| $75,000 or more | 100.0 | 2.0 (0.39) | 98.0 (0.39) | 100.0 | 10.9 (0.80) | 88.3 (0.82) | † | *0.4 (0.14) | † | † |
| **Poverty status[13]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 9.2 (0.96) | 90.8 (0.96) | 100.0 | 36.5 (1.69) | 60.0 (1.72) | 1.9 (0.43) | 1.3 (0.33) | † | † |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 6.8 (0.58) | 93.2 (0.58) | 100.0 | 26.0 (1.25) | 70.6 (1.32) | 1.0 (0.22) | 1.5 (0.31) | *0.4 (0.21) | *0.4 (0.15) |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 2.6 (0.28) | 97.4 (0.28) | 100.0 | 12.8 (0.66) | 86.1 (0.68) | *0.3 (0.09) | 0.5 (0.09) | *0.2 (0.06) | *0.1 (0.05) |
| **Health insurance coverage[14]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 2.2 (0.20) | 97.8 (0.20) | 100.0 | 12.0 (0.60) | 87.3 (0.63) | *0.2 (0.07) | 0.3 (0.07) | *0.1 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.03) |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 4.0 (0.50) | 96.0 (0.50) | 100.0 | 33.5 (1.15) | 63.8 (1.19) | 0.9 (0.20) | 1.5 (0.24) | † | *0.2 (0.09) |
| Other | 100.0 | *2.1 (0.93) | 97.9 (0.93) | 100.0 | 37.3 (3.96) | 54.4 (4.24) | † | 6.5 (1.50) | † | - |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 24.7 (1.36) | 75.3 (1.36) | 100.0 | 39.4 (2.07) | 52.7 (2.11) | 4.4 (0.84) | *1.1 (0.37) | *0.8 (0.37) | 1.6 (0.46) |
| **Place of residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[15] | 100.0 | 4.7 (0.32) | 95.3 (0.32) | 100.0 | 18.3 (0.68) | 79.5 (0.72) | 0.7 (0.13) | 1.0 (0.14) | *0.3 (0.08) | 0.2 (0.07) |
| Small MSA[15] | 100.0 | 5.1 (0.44) | 94.9 (0.44) | 100.0 | 19.1 (1.09) | 78.9 (1.14) | 0.7 (0.15) | 0.9 (0.18) | *0.2 (0.09) | *0.2 (0.07) |
| Not in MSA[15] | 100.0 | 4.4 (0.66) | 95.6 (0.66) | 100.0 | 26.3 (1.75) | 72.5 (1.82) | *0.7 (0.22) | *0.3 (0.14) | † | † |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 1.3 (0.27) | 98.7 (0.27) | 100.0 | 13.2 (1.00) | 85.5 (1.03) | *0.3 (0.12) | 0.9 (0.22) | - | † |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 3.2 (0.38) | 96.8 (0.38) | 100.0 | 26.0 (1.34) | 72.2 (1.40) | *0.7 (0.22) | 0.8 (0.19) | † | *0.2 (0.10) |
| South | 100.0 | 5.8 (0.46) | 94.2 (0.46) | 100.0 | 16.0 (0.94) | 82.2 (0.98) | 0.8 (0.15) | 0.7 (0.16) | *0.1 (0.06) | *0.1 (0.05) |
| West | 100.0 | 7.4 (0.61) | 92.6 (0.61) | 100.0 | 25.6 (1.19) | 71.5 (1.27) | 0.9 (0.22) | 1.0 (0.21) | *0.6 (0.18) | *0.4 (0.13) |
| **Current health status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 100.0 | 4.3 (0.26) | 95.7 (0.26) | 100.0 | 18.4 (0.59) | 79.7 (0.63) | 0.7 (0.10) | 0.9 (0.11) | 0.2 (0.05) | 0.2 (0.05) |
| Good | 100.0 | 7.0 (0.78) | 93.0 (0.78) | 100.0 | 27.6 (1.31) | 70.3 (1.33) | 0.8 (0.23) | 0.8 (0.19) | † | *0.3 (0.14) |
| Fair or poor | 100.0 | *3.6 (1.12) | 96.4 (1.12) | 100.0 | 34.3 (3.72) | 62.6 (3.79) | † | † | - | † |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

1. Usual place of health care is based on the question "Is there a place that {child's name} USUALLY goes when {he/she} is sick or you need advice about {his/her} health?"

2. Usual place of health care is based on the question, "What kind of place is it/What kind of place does {child's name} go to most often —clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

3. Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

4.  Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

5. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

6.  In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

7. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group.  Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

8.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.  Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

9.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

10.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

11. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

13.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

14. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

   Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

15. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table XI in "Appendix III."
DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | 6 months or less | More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Time since last contact with a health care professional[1] | | | |
| | | | Number in thousands[3] | | | |
| Total[4] (crude) | 73,067 | 53,343 | 11,911 | 4,454 | 1,125 | 1,596 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 37,351 | 27,237 | 6,152 | 2,211 | 607 | 800 |
| Female | 35,715 | 26,106 | 5,759 | 2,243 | 518 | 797 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 19,983 | 17,097 | 1,960 | 296 | *42 | 392 |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 19,788 | 4,931 | 2,129 | 487 | 543 |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 16,458 | 5,019 | 2,029 | 596 | 661 |
| Race | | | | | | |
| 1 race[5] | 71,024 | 51,707 | 11,701 | 4,334 | 1,098 | 1,571 |
| White | 56,340 | 41,618 | 8,784 | 3,418 | 889 | 1192 |
| Black or African American | 11,166 | 7,819 | 2,176 | 664 | *119 | 263 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 653 | 453 | 125 | *37 | † | † |
| Asian | 2,726 | 1,712 | 582 | 215 | *67 | *112 |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 139 | *105 | † | - | - | - |
| 2 or more races[6] | 2,043 | 1,636 | 209 | 120 | *27 | † |
| Black or African American and white | 815 | 661 | 76 | *49 | - | † |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 468 | 360 | *60 | † | † | † |
| Hispanic origin and race[7] | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,956 | 9,214 | 2,210 | 1,248 | 464 | 680 |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,673 | 6,171 | 1,498 | 1025 | 384 | 500 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 59,111 | 44,129 | 9,701 | 3,206 | 661 | 916 |
| White only | 43,405 | 33,172 | 6,736 | 2,215 | 447 | 527 |
| Black or African American only | 10,751 | 7,482 | 2,138 | 642 | *110 | 254 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Family structure[8]** | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 52,557 | 38,601 | 8,534 | 3,019 | 827 | 1123 |
| Mother, no father | 16,142 | 11,784 | 2,696 | 943 | 220 | 359 |
| Father, no mother | 2,261 | 1,527 | 362 | 268 | *41 | *45 |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,106 | 1,431 | 318 | 223 | *38 | 69 |
| **Parent's education[9]** | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 8,952 | 5,803 | 1,334 | 934 | 352 | 461 |
| High school diploma or GED[10] | 16,226 | 11,585 | 2,807 | 1,085 | 263 | 345 |
| More than high school | 45,261 | 34,161 | 7,390 | 2,184 | 472 | 720 |
| **Family income[11]** | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 11,548 | 7,975 | 1,951 | 814 | 291 | 424 |
| $20,000 or more | 56,132 | 41,663 | 9,113 | 3,242 | 745 | 1023 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 10,187 | 7,119 | 1,703 | 805 | 243 | 267 |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 11,563 | 8,315 | 1,909 | 912 | 170 | 250 |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 8,974 | 6,858 | 1,323 | 520 | 154 | *69 |
| $75,000 or more | 17,232 | 13,352 | 2,839 | 635 | 101 | 215 |
| **Poverty status[12]** | | | | | | |
| Poor | 9,322 | 6,226 | 1,767 | 728 | 224 | 330 |
| Near poor | 13,279 | 9,236 | 2,168 | 1,159 | 309 | 350 |
| Not poor | 34,401 | 26,462 | 5,387 | 1,689 | 339 | 389 |
| **Health insurance coverage[13]** | | | | | | |
| Private | 45,889 | 34,466 | 7,582 | 2,426 | 375 | 602 |
| Medicaid or other public | 18,798 | 14,257 | 2,736 | 945 | 227 | 532 |
| Other | 1,591 | 1,222 | 202 | *103 | † | *36 |
| Uninsured | 6,535 | 3,241 | 1,347 | 963 | 489 | 426 |
| **Place of residence** | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[14] | 35,034 | 25,161 | 5,851 | 2,107 | 456 | 1090 |
| Small MSA[14] | 24,361 | 18,274 | 3,708 | 1,365 | 471 | 360 |
| Not in MSA[14] | 13,671 | 9,908 | 2,352 | 982 | 198 | 147 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,723 | 10,097 | 1,970 | 329 | *43 | 200 |
| Midwest | 17,240 | 12,898 | 2,918 | 895 | 230 | 139 |
| South | 26,223 | 18,962 | 4,275 | 1,649 | 428 | 664 |
| West | 16,881 | 11,386 | 2,747 | 1,582 | 424 | 593 |

| Current health status | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excellent or very good | 60,061 | 43,580 | 10,195 | 3,685 | 855 | 1,256 |
| Good | 11,627 | 8,587 | 1,618 | 746 | 264 | 308 |
| Fair or poor | 1,328 | 1,154 | *92 | *23 | † | *32 |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

1. Time since last contact with a health care professional is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about {child's name}'s health?  Include doctors seen while {he/she} was a patient in a hospital."
2.  This category includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

3.  Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

4.  Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status.  Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

5.  In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

6. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group.  Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

7.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.  Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

8.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

9.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

10. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

12.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.


13. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.
    Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

14. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.


DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Time since last contact with a health care professional[1] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 6 months or less | More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years[2] |
| | | Percent distribution[3] (standard error) | | | | |
| Total[4] (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 73.6 (0.54) | 16.5 (0.45) | 6.2 (0.25) | 1.6 (0.14) | 2.2 (0.17) |
| Total[4] (crude) | 100.0 | 73.6 (0.54) | 16.4 (0.45) | 6.1 (0.26) | 1.6 (0.14) | 2.2 (0.17) |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 73.6 (0.72) | 16.6 (0.61) | 6.0 (0.34) | 1.6 (0.18) | 2.2 (0.24) |
| Female | 100.0 | 73.6 (0.73) | 16.3 (0.63) | 6.4 (0.39) | 1.5 (0.19) | 2.2 (0.22) |
| Age[5] | | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 100.0 | 86.4 (0.71) | 9.9 (0.61) | 1.5 (0.23) | *0.2 (0.09) | 2.0 (0.27) |
| 5-11 years | 100.0 | 71.0 (0.88) | 17.7 (0.76) | 7.6 (0.47) | 1.7 (0.23) | 1.9 (0.24) |
| 12-17 years | 100.0 | 66.5 (0.92) | 20.3 (0.81) | 8.2 (0.48) | 2.4 (0.29) | 2.7 (0.30) |
| Race | | | | | | |
| 1 race[6] | 100.0 | 73.4 (0.54) | 16.6 (0.46) | 6.2 (0.26) | 1.6 (0.14) | 2.2 (0.17) |
| White | 100.0 | 74.4 (0.60) | 15.7 (0.50) | 6.2 (0.29) | 1.6 (0.16) | 2.1 (0.19) |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 70.9 (1.27) | 19.6 (1.17) | 6.0 (0.61) | *1.1 (0.33) | 2.4 (0.48) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | 72.8 (5.46) | 18.4 (4.75) | † | † | † |
| Asian | 100.0 | 65.0 (2.77) | 21.5 (2.71) | 7.5 (1.57) | *2.2 (0.76) | 3.8 (1.10) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | 70.0 (10.36) | *30.0 (10.36) | - | - | - |
| 2 or more races[7] | 100.0 | 80.4 (2.58) | 10.6 (1.82) | 6.3 (1.78) | *1.5 (0.68) | † |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | 83.6 (3.67) | 10.7 (3.11) | *5.4 (2.25) | - | † |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | 73.0 (6.10) | *15.0 (5.43) | † | † | † |
| Hispanic origin and race[8] | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 65.8 (1.11) | 16.3 (0.78) | 9.4 (0.63) | 3.5 (0.44) | 5.0 (0.50) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 63.3 (1.38) | 15.9 (0.92) | 11.2 (0.82) | 4.3 (0.55) | 5.3 (0.62) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 75.4 (0.61) | 16.5 (0.53) | 5.4 (0.28) | 1.1 (0.13) | 1.5 (0.16) |
| White only | 100.0 | 77.1 (0.69) | 15.6 (0.60) | 5.1 (0.32) | 1.0 (0.14) | 1.2 (0.16) |
| Black or African American only | 100.0 | 70.6 (1.31) | 20.0 (1.21) | 6.0 (0.62) | *1.0 (0.33) | 2.4 (0.49) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family structure[9] | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 73.7 (0.62) | 16.6 (0.53) | 5.9 (0.30) | 1.6 (0.16) | 2.2 (0.19) |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 74.1 (0.98) | 16.7 (0.87) | 5.8 (0.50) | 1.3 (0.26) | 2.2 (0.32) |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 70.5 (2.50) | 15.5 (2.05) | 10.6 (1.61) | *1.5 (0.58) | *1.9 (0.71) |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 70.5 (2.91) | 13.9 (2.13) | 10.7 (2.23) | *1.5 (0.59) | *3.4 (1.06) |
| Parent's education[10] | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 64.5 (1.51) | 15.2 (1.10) | 10.9 (0.89) | 4.1 (0.57) | 5.3 (0.72) |
| High school diploma or GED[11] | 100.0 | 72.4 (1.00) | 17.3 (0.88) | 6.6 (0.54) | 1.6 (0.29) | 2.1 (0.30) |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 75.9 (0.65) | 16.5 (0.57) | 4.9 (0.29) | 1.1 (0.14) | 1.6 (0.18) |
| Family income[12] | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 100.0 | 68.3 (1.34) | 17.6 (1.19) | 7.5 (0.71) | 2.7 (0.46) | 3.8 (0.55) |
| $20,000 or more | 100.0 | 74.9 (0.58) | 16.2 (0.49) | 5.8 (0.29) | 1.3 (0.14) | 1.8 (0.17) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 100.0 | 70.0 (1.34) | 16.9 (1.10) | 8.0 (0.76) | 2.4 (0.44) | 2.7 (0.40) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 100.0 | 72.2 (1.23) | 16.4 (1.08) | 7.8 (0.76) | 1.4 (0.31) | 2.1 (0.41) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 100.0 | 76.7 (1.33) | 14.9 (1.12) | 5.9 (0.76) | 1.7 (0.41) | *0.8 (0.26) |
| $75,000 or more | 100.0 | 78.2 (0.98) | 16.4 (0.91) | 3.6 (0.39) | 0.6 (0.16) | 1.3 (0.27) |
| Poverty status[13] | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 65.9 (1.64) | 19.6 (1.44) | 8.3 (0.86) | 2.6 (0.53) | 3.6 (0.63) |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 69.5 (1.21) | 16.6 (0.99) | 8.8 (0.73) | 2.4 (0.37) | 2.7 (0.37) |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 77.4 (0.67) | 15.6 (0.59) | 4.9 (0.33) | 1.0 (0.14) | 1.1 (0.17) |
| Health insurance coverage[14] | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 76.2 (0.62) | 16.5 (0.54) | 5.2 (0.31) | 0.8 (0.12) | 1.3 (0.16) |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 74.7 (1.06) | 15.5 (0.97) | 5.5 (0.53) | 1.4 (0.29) | 3.0 (0.43) |
| Other | 100.0 | 77.2 (3.06) | 12.7 (2.71) | 6.4 (1.91) | † | *2.2 (1.04) |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 51.3 (1.75) | 20.6 (1.49) | 14.3 (1.10) | 7.3 (0.88) | 6.4 (0.84) |
| Place of residence | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[15] | 100.0 | 72.5 (0.75) | 16.9 (0.63) | 6.1 (0.38) | 1.3 (0.17) | 3.1 (0.30) |
| Small MSA[15] | 100.0 | 75.6 (0.89) | 15.3 (0.69) | 5.7 (0.40) | 1.9 (0.27) | 1.5 (0.23) |
| Not in MSA[15] | 100.0 | 72.9 (1.44) | 17.3 (1.30) | 7.2 (0.65) | 1.5 (0.34) | 1.1 (0.20) |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 80.0 (1.07) | 15.5 (1.02) | 2.6 (0.40) | *0.3 (0.13) | 1.6 (0.36) |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 75.4 (1.11) | 17.1 (0.99) | 5.3 (0.51) | 1.4 (0.26) | 0.8 (0.17) |
| South | 100.0 | 72.9 (0.93) | 16.5 (0.80) | 6.4 (0.43) | 1.7 (0.25) | 2.6 (0.32) |
| West | 100.0 | 68.0 (1.09) | 16.4 (0.80) | 9.5 (0.61) | 2.5 (0.35) | 3.5 (0.40) |

| Current health status | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excellent or very good | 100.0 | 72.9 (0.59) | 17.2 (0.52) | 6.3 (0.28) | 1.5 (0.14) | 2.1 (0.17) |
| Good | 100.0 | 75.5 (1.19) | 13.5 (0.92) | 6.1 (0.64) | 2.1 (0.40) | 2.7 (0.46) |
| Fair or poor | 100.0 | 89.1 (2.18) | 6.7 (1.95) | *1.5 (0.62) | † | *2.3 (0.96) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

1. Time since last contact with a health care professional is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about {child's name}'s health? Include doctors seen while {he/she} was a patient in a hospital."

2.  This category includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

3. Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

4. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status.  Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

5. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

6. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for  "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

7. The category  "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

8. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

9. Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."
10.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

11. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

13. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

14. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I).

15. MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table XII in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 15.  Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Uninsured for health care[1] | Unmet medical need[2] | Delayed care due to cost[3] | Uninsured for health care[1] | Unmet medical need[2] | Delayed care due to cost[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number in thousands[4] | | | Percent[5] (standard error) | | |
| Total[6] (crude) | 73,065 | 6,676 | 1,650 | 2,770 | 9.2 (0.30) | 2.3 (0.14) | 3.8 (0.18) |
| Total[6] (age-adjusted) | 73,065 | 6,676 | 1,650 | 2,770 | 9.2 (0.30) | 2.3 (0.14) | 3.8 (0.18) |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 37,350 | 3,415 | 836 | 1,413 | 9.2 (0.36) | 2.2 (0.17) | 3.8 (0.22) |
| Female | 35,715 | 3,262 | 814 | 1,357 | 9.2 (0.34) | 2.3 (0.17) | 3.8 (0.23) |
| Age[7] | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 19,982 | 1,606 | 337 | 669 | 8.1 (0.43) | 1.7 (0.19) | 3.4 (0.26) |
| 5-11 years | 27,851 | 2,562 | 568 | 980 | 9.3 (0.40) | 2.0 (0.20) | 3.5 (0.25) |
| 12-17 years | 25,232 | 2,508 | 745 | 1122 | 10.0 (0.41) | 3.0 (0.23) | 4.5 (0.28) |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| One race[8] | 71,036 | 6,594 | 1,621 | 2,710 | 9.3 (0.30) | 2.3 (0.14) | 3.8 (0.18) |
| White | 56,387 | 5,363 | 1,258 | 2,232 | 9.6 (0.35) | 2.2 (0.16) | 4.0 (0.21) |
| Black or African American | 11,179 | 781 | 298 | 394 | 7.1 (0.62) | 2.7 (0.45) | 3.5 (0.48) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 640 | 174 | † | *39 | 27.1 (5.31) | *4.8 (2.38) | *5.9 (2.67) |
| Asian | 2,690 | 276 | *31 | *41 | 10.3 (1.74) | *1.1 (0.41) | *1.5 (0.54) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 140 | - | † | † | - | † | † |
| 2 or more races[9] | 2,029 | 82 | *29 | 60 | 4.0 (0.99) | *1.4 (0.51) | 3.0 (0.75) |
| Black or African American and white | 812 | † | † | *24 | *3.8 (1.64) | † | *2.7 (0.93) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 451 | *35 | † | † | *8.0 (2.84) | † | † |
| Hispanic origin and race[10] | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,955 | 2,711 | 417 | 628 | 19.8 (0.78) | 3.1 (0.29) | 4.6 (0.38) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,661 | 2,145 | 268 | 400 | 22.8 (0.97) | 2.9 (0.33) | 4.2 (0.40) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 59,110 | 3,966 | 1,233 | 2,142 | 6.7 (0.31) | 2.1 (0.16) | 3.6 (0.20) |
| White only | 43,457 | 2,763 | 878 | 1,640 | 6.4 (0.36) | 2.0 (0.18) | 3.8 (0.24) |
| Black or African American only | 10,744 | 727 | 273 | 370 | 6.9 (0.63) | 2.6 (0.45) | 3.4 (0.49) |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family structure[11] | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 52,448 | 4,636 | 944 | 1,776 | 8.9 (0.37) | 1.8 (0.15) | 3.4 (0.20) |
| Mother, no father | 15,926 | 1,411 | 566 | 784 | 8.9 (0.51) | 3.5 (0.38) | 4.9 (0.41) |
| Father, no mother | 2,282 | 268 | 92 | 104 | 10.8 (1.43) | 3.6 (0.79) | 4.6 (1.05) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,408 | 361 | 47 | 106 | 14.7 (1.71) | 1.9 (0.55) | 5.0 (1.24) |
| Parent's education[12] | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 8,755 | 1,825 | 249 | 388 | 21.2 (1.20) | 2.9 (0.34) | 4.5 (0.50) |
| High school diploma or GED[13] | 16,080 | 1,700 | 451 | 671 | 10.7 (0.60) | 2.8 (0.32) | 4.1 (0.38) |
| More than high school | 44,157 | 2,624 | 890 | 1,559 | 6.0 (0.33) | 2.0 (0.19) | 3.5 (0.23) |
| Family income[14] | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 11,150 | 1,492 | 374 | 565 | 13.7 (0.85) | 3.4 (0.49) | 5.2 (0.56) |
| $20,000 or more | 54,860 | 4,393 | 1122 | 1,989 | 8.0 (0.31) | 2.0 (0.15) | 3.6 (0.19) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 9,826 | 1,545 | 374 | 633 | 16.0 (0.92) | 3.9 (0.47) | 6.6 (0.58) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 11,029 | 1,154 | 342 | 524 | 10.4 (0.76) | 3.1 (0.40) | 4.8 (0.51) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 8,493 | 482 | 151 | 315 | 5.7 (0.67) | 1.8 (0.35) | 3.7 (0.57) |
| $75,000 or more | 16,363 | 462 | *83 | 222 | 2.8 (0.42) | 0.5 (0.14) | 1.3 (0.21) |
| Poverty status[15] | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 8,931 | 1,290 | 312 | 521 | 14.7 (1.15) | 3.5 (0.57) | 5.9 (0.71) |
| Near poor | 12,650 | 1,894 | 468 | 786 | 15.2 (0.80) | 3.8 (0.44) | 6.3 (0.55) |
| Not poor | 32,685 | 1,601 | 490 | 884 | 4.9 (0.32) | 1.5 (0.15) | 2.7 (0.21) |
| Health insurance coverage[16] | | | | | | | |
| Private | 45,881 | - | 486 | 984 | - | 1.0 (0.12) | 2.1 (0.17) |
| Medicaid or other public | 18,451 | - | 396 | 569 | - | 2.2 (0.32) | 3.2 (0.37) |
| Other | 1,610 | - | *23 | 45 | - | *1.5 (0.56) | 2.8 (0.82) |
| Uninsured | 6,676 | 6,676 | 732 | 1,157 | 100 (0.00) | 10.8 (0.85) | 17.3 (1.12) |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[17] | 35,463 | 3,568 | 799 | 1,316 | 10.1 (0.45) | 2.3 (0.19) | 3.7 (0.25) |
| Small MSA[17] | 24,112 | 1,904 | 556 | 915 | 7.9 (0.44) | 2.3 (0.27) | 3.8 (0.31) |
| Not in MSA[17] | 13,490 | 1,204 | 295 | 539 | 8.9 (0.77) | 2.2 (0.33) | 4.0 (0.44) |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,487 | 668 | 230 | 413 | 5.3 (0.53) | 1.8 (0.29) | 3.3 (0.42) |
| Midwest | 17,454 | 1,182 | 289 | 639 | 6.8 (0.50) | 1.7 (0.22) | 3.7 (0.34) |
| South | 26,127 | 2,989 | 749 | 1,106 | 11.5 (0.59) | 2.9 (0.28) | 4.3 (0.35) |
| West | 16,997 | 1,837 | 382 | 612 | 10.9 (0.60) | 2.3 (0.29) | 3.6 (0.32) |
| Current health status | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 59,572 | 5,042 | 1,094 | 1,932 | 8.5 (0.31) | 1.8 (0.14) | 3.2 (0.19) |
| Good | 11,948 | 1,487 | 450 | 682 | 12.5 (0.82) | 3.7 (0.41) | 5.6 (0.47) |
| Fair or poor | 1,325 | 138 | 100 | 150 | 10.0 (1.57) | 7.6 (1.47) | 11.6 (1.77) |

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but data are not shown.

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

1.  Uninsured for health care is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "{Are you/Is anyone} covered by health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?"


2.  Unmet medical need is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when {you/someone in the family} needed medical care, but did not get it because {you/the family} couldn't afford it?"

3.  Delayed health care due to cost is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, {have/has} {you/anyone in the family} delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?"

4.  Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

5. Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

6.  Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status.  Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

7. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

8.  In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

9. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

10.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.  Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.  The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

11.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

12.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

13. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

14. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

15.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

16. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

   Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

17. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.


NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table XIII in "Appendix III." The estimates in this table were weighted using the Family record weight.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care utilization for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| | | Selected measures of health care utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | No usual place of care[1] | Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[2] | No usual place of care[1] | Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[2] |
| | Number in thousands[3] | | | Percent[4] (standard error) | |
| Total[5] (age-adjusted) | 73,067 | 3,477 | 5,847 | 4.8 (0.24) | 8.0 (0.32) |
| Total[5] (crude) | 73,067 | 3,477 | 5,847 | 4.8 (0.25) | 8.0 (0.31) |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 37,351 | 1,870 | 3,109 | 5.0 (0.33) | 8.3 (0.43) |
| Female | 35,715 | 1,607 | 2,738 | 4.5 (0.34) | 7.7 (0.45) |
| Age[6] | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 19,983 | 525 | 1,939 | 2.6 (0.38) | 9.8 (0.61) |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 1,247 | 2,107 | 4.4 (0.37) | 7.5 (0.53) |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 1,705 | 1,800 | 6.8 (0.46) | 7.2 (0.50) |
| Race | | | | | |
| 1 race[7] | 71,024 | 3,410 | 5,642 | 4.8 (0.25) | 8.0 (0.32) |
| White | 56,340 | 2,586 | 4,355 | 4.6 (0.27) | 7.7 (0.36) |
| Black or African American | 11,166 | 527 | 1,047 | 4.7 (0.70) | 9.4 (0.80) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 653 | *52 | *45 | *7.6 (2.77) | *7.7 (3.01) |
| Asian | 2,726 | 222 | 172 | 8.0 (1.71) | 6.3 (1.34) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 139 | † | † | † | † |
| 2 or more races[8] | 2,043 | *66 | 204 | *3.5 (1.29) | 9.9 (1.91) |
| Black or African American and white | 815 | *33 | 129 | *5.6 (2.60) | 16.7 (4.11) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 468 | † | † | † | † |
| Hispanic origin and race[9] | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,956 | 1,373 | 1,105 | 10.2 (0.64) | 7.8 (0.57) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,673 | 1,091 | 628 | 11.8 (0.80) | 6.3 (0.57) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 59,111 | 2,104 | 4,741 | 3.5 (0.26) | 8.1 (0.36) |
| White only | 43,405 | 1,280 | 3,342 | 2.9 (0.27) | 7.7 (0.43) |
| Black or African American only | 10,751 | 495 | 1,005 | 4.6 (0.71) | 9.4 (0.82) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Family structure[10]** | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 52,557 | 2,199 | 3,640 | 4.2 (0.26) | 6.9 (0.37) |
| Mother, no father | 16,142 | 917 | 1,901 | 5.5 (0.57) | 11.9 (0.71) |
| Father, no mother | 2,261 | 179 | 184 | 7.3 (1.30) | 8.8 (1.71) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,106 | 181 | 122 | 7.4 (1.34) | 6.5 (1.59) |
| **Parent's education[11]** | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 8,952 | 993 | 1,053 | 11.3 (0.97) | 11.6 (1.18) |
| High school diploma or GED[12] | 16,226 | 895 | 1,514 | 5.4 (0.50) | 9.4 (0.71) |
| More than high school | 45,261 | 1,395 | 3,128 | 3.1 (0.26) | 6.9 (0.37) |
| **Family income[13]** | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 11,548 | 1,056 | 1,596 | 9.5 (0.84) | 13.7 (0.99) |
| $20,000 or more | 56,132 | 2,084 | 3,917 | 3.7 (0.24) | 7.0 (0.33) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 10,187 | 626 | 878 | 6.2 (0.58) | 8.6 (0.81) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 11,563 | 549 | 954 | 4.7 (0.57) | 8.3 (0.79) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 8,974 | 237 | 580 | 2.6 (0.50) | 6.5 (0.78) |
| $75,000 or more | 17,232 | 354 | 857 | 2.0 (0.39) | 5.0 (0.51) |
| **Poverty status[14]** | | | | | |
| Poor | 9,322 | 828 | 1,288 | 9.2 (0.96) | 13.8 (1.30) |
| Near poor | 13,279 | 879 | 1,175 | 6.8 (0.58) | 8.9 (0.71) |
| Not poor | 34,401 | 894 | 2,117 | 2.6 (0.28) | 6.2 (0.38) |
| **Health insurance coverage\15** | | | | | |
| Private | 45,889 | 1,038 | 2,797 | 2.2 (0.20) | 6.1 (0.32) |
| Medicaid or other public | 18,798 | 719 | 2,331 | 4.0 (0.50) | 12.2 (0.74) |
| Other | 1,591 | *32 | 99 | *2.1 (0.93) | 6.0 (1.62) |
| Uninsured | 6,535 | 1,674 | 604 | 24.7 (1.36) | 9.4 (1.36) |
| **Place of residence** | | | | | |
| Large MSA[16] | 35,034 | 1,630 | 2,728 | 4.7 (0.32) | 7.8 (0.44) |
| Small MSA[16] | 24,361 | 1,241 | 1,799 | 5.1 (0.44) | 7.4 (0.49) |
| Not in MSA[16] | 13,671 | 606 | 1,320 | 4.4 (0.66) | 9.7 (0.90) |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,723 | 174 | 1,072 | 1.3 (0.27) | 8.5 (0.73) |
| Midwest | 17,240 | 554 | 1,394 | 3.2 (0.38) | 8.1 (0.66) |
| South | 26,223 | 1,510 | 2,370 | 5.8 (0.46) | 9.1 (0.60) |
| West | 16,881 | 1,239 | 1,011 | 7.4 (0.61) | 6.0 (0.50) |

| Current health status | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excellent or very good | 60,061 | 2,574 | 4,075 | 4.3 (0.26) | 6.8 (0.30) |
| Good | 11,627 | 849 | 1,361 | 7.0 (0.78) | 11.8 (0.99) |
| Fair or poor | 1,328 | *54 | 404 | *3.6 (1.12) | 32.2 (3.79) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

1.  Has no usual place of health care is based on the following question in the sample child core section of the survey: "Is there a place that {child's name} USUALLY goes when {he/she} is sick or you need advice about {his/her} health?"

2.  Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months is based on the following question in the sample child core section of the survey:  "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, how many times has {child's name} gone to a hospital emergency room about {his/her} health? (This includes emergency room visits that resulted in a hospital admission.)"

3.  Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

4.  Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

5. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status.  Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

6. Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.


7.  In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

8.  The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group.  Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

9.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.  Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.  The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

10.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

11. Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

12. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

13. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

14.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

15. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

   Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

16.  MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table XIV in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 17. Frequency of distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental contact for children 2-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children 2-17 years | Unmet dental need[2] | Met dental need | Time since last dental contact[1] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 6 months or less | More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago | More than 5 years[3] |
| | | | | Number in thousands[4] | | | | |
| Total[5] (crude) | 65,233 | 4,314 | 60,855 | 36,880 | 12,415 | 4,941 | 1,844 | 8,471 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 33,586 | 2,463 | 31,084 | 18,410 | 6,528 | 2,640 | 1,091 | 4,542 |
| Female | 31,647 | 1,850 | 29,772 | 18,470 | 5,886 | 2,301 | 753 | 3,929 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 2-4 years | 12,149 | 404 | 11,708 | 4,210 | 1,394 | 415 | 94 | 5,923 |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 1,780 | 26,322 | 17,604 | 5,711 | 2,097 | 670 | 1,710 |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 2,130 | 22,825 | 15,065 | 5,310 | 2,429 | 1,081 | 839 |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[6] | 63,469 | 4,188 | 59,218 | 35,801 | 12,122 | 4,815 | 1,803 | 8,250 |
| White | 50,353 | 3,484 | 46,820 | 29,494 | 9,060 | 3,685 | 1,349 | 6,292 |
| Black or African American | 9,862 | 548 | 9,298 | 4,477 | 2,555 | 844 | 315 | 1,514 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 614 | *75 | 539 | 254 | 168 | *54 | *48 | *76 |
| Asian | 2,524 | *80 | 2,443 | 1497 | 339 | 215 | *81 | 354 |
| Native Hawaiian or o\ther Pacific Islander | 117 | - | *117 | *78 | - | † | † | † |
| 2 or more races[7] | 1,764 | 126 | 1,638 | 1079 | 293 | 126 | *41 | 221 |
| Black or African American and white | 663 | *48 | 615 | 372 | 106 | *36 | † | 113 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 415 | † | 381 | 241 | *86 | *42 | - | *45 |
| Hispanic origin and race[8] | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 12,332 | 1161 | 11,151 | 5,573 | 2,373 | 1,385 | 646 | 2,192 |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 8,487 | 786 | 7,680 | 3,699 | 1,657 | 1014 | 489 | 1,525 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 52,901 | 3,153 | 49,705 | 31,307 | 10,041 | 3,556 | 1,198 | 6,279 |
| White only | 38,925 | 2,429 | 36,469 | 24,322 | 6,903 | 2,383 | 740 | 4,257 |
| Black or African American only | 9,527 | 495 | 9,017 | 4,355 | 2,478 | 800 | 294 | 1,450 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family structure[9] | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 46,478 | 2,746 | 43,688 | 27,683 | 8,027 | 3,142 | 1,113 | 6,108 |
| Mother, no father | 14,621 | 1,308 | 13,298 | 7,022 | 3,480 | 1,387 | 577 | 1,990 |
| Father, no mother | 2,187 | 145 | 2,038 | 1,195 | 537 | 173 | 72 | 175 |
| Neither mother nor father | 1,947 | 114 | 1,830 | 980 | 370 | 239 | *83 | 198 |
| Parent's education[10] | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 7,822 | 690 | 7,118 | 3,093 | 1,667 | 808 | 507 | 1,688 |
| High school diploma or GED[11] | 14,668 | 1,094 | 13,568 | 7,351 | 3,305 | 1,411 | 472 | 1,889 |
| More than high school | 40,357 | 2,385 | 37,934 | 25,245 | 7,032 | 2,449 | 779 | 4,628 |
| Family income[12] | | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 10,050 | 992 | 9,045 | 4,168 | 2,346 | 1,082 | 516 | 1,798 |
| $20,000 or more | 50,507 | 3,057 | 47,423 | 30,304 | 9,097 | 3,572 | 1,199 | 6,009 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 9,069 | 962 | 8,104 | 4,048 | 2,025 | 984 | 402 | 1,519 |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 10,487 | 869 | 9,618 | 5,763 | 2,070 | 901 | 332 | 1,395 |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 8,020 | 445 | 7,575 | 4,763 | 1,628 | 497 | 178 | 945 |
| $75,000 or more | 15,536 | 374 | 15,149 | 11,257 | 2,042 | 711 | 140 | 1,333 |
| Poverty status[13] | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 8,193 | 822 | 7,367 | 3,250 | 2,008 | 996 | 438 | 1,444 |
| Near poor | 11,868 | 1,245 | 10,619 | 5,417 | 2,652 | 1,225 | 512 | 1,990 |
| Not poor | 31,011 | 1,358 | 29,639 | 20,399 | 4,998 | 1,752 | 538 | 3,223 |
| Health insurance coverage[14] | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 41,645 | 1,757 | 39,858 | 26,887 | 7,108 | 2,407 | 681 | 4,261 |
| Medicaid or other public | 15,985 | 1190 | 14,779 | 7,506 | 3,736 | 1,511 | 566 | 2,494 |
| Other | 1,395 | *72 | 1,322 | 796 | 280 | *61 | *42 | 198 |
| Uninsured | 6,007 | 1,275 | 4,716 | 1,603 | 1,272 | 942 | 550 | 1,494 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[15] | 31,110 | 2,016 | 29,067 | 17,716 | 5,807 | 2,428 | 850 | 3,943 |
| Small MSA[15] | 21,864 | 1,419 | 20,421 | 12,507 | 4,046 | 1,566 | 638 | 2,914 |
| Not in MSA[15] | 12,259 | 879 | 11,368 | 6,657 | 2,561 | 948 | 356 | 1,614 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 11,334 | 679 | 10,652 | 7,371 | 1,832 | 550 | 189 | 1,282 |
| Midwest | 15,330 | 759 | 14,559 | 9,153 | 2,732 | 1,089 | 293 | 1,822 |
| South | 23,456 | 1,746 | 21,681 | 12,001 | 4,908 | 1,940 | 953 | 3,446 |
| West | 15,113 | 1,129 | 13,963 | 8,355 | 2,942 | 1,362 | 410 | 1,921 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current health status** | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 53,469 | 3,164 | 50,258 | 31,191 | 9,828 | 3,748 | 1,359 | 6,865 |
| Good | 10,505 | 985 | 9,506 | 5,142 | 2,243 | 1,078 | 397 | 1,485 |
| Fair or poor | 1,227 | 166 | 1059 | 535 | 343 | 115 | 89 | 113 |
| **Dental care affordability** | | | | | | | |
| Can't afford dental care | 4,314 | 4,314 | - | 1,401 | 918 | 918 | 475 | 583 |
| Can afford dental care | 60,855 | - | 60,855 | 35,479 | 11,497 | 4,023 | 1,357 | 7,888 |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

[†]Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

1.  Dental need is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when {child's name} needed any of the following but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it: Dental care including (check-ups)? "

2.  Time since last dental contact is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a dentist?  Include all types of dentists, such as orthodentists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specalists, as well as dental hygenists. "

3.  This category includes children who have never seen a dentist.

4.  Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All children 2-17 years" column.

5.  Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status.  Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

6.  In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

7. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group.  Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

8.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.  Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

9. Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

10.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

11. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

13.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% or greater than the poverty threshold.

14. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

    Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

15.  MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.


DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 18. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children 2-17 years | Unmet dental need[2] | Met dental need[2] | All children 2-17 years | Time since last dental contact[1] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 6 months or less | More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago | More than 5 years[3] |
| | | | | Percent distribution[4] (standard error) | | | | | |
| Total[5] (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 6.6 (0.30) | 93.4 (0.30) | 100.0 | 57.3 (0.62) | 19.3 (0.49) | 7.7 (0.31) | 2.8 (0.17) | 12.9 (0.32) |
| Total[5] (crude) | 100.0 | 6.6 (0.30) | 93.4 (0.30) | 100.0 | 57.1 (0.62) | 19.2 (0.49) | 7.7 (0.31) | 2.9 (0.17) | 13.1 (0.38) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 7.4 (0.45) | 92.6 (0.45) | 100.0 | 55.8 (0.84) | 19.8 (0.67) | 8.0 (0.45) | 3.3 (0.25) | 13.2 (0.46) |
| Female | 100.0 | 5.8 (0.39) | 94.2 (0.39) | 100.0 | 58.9 (0.82) | 18.8 (0.66) | 7.3 (0.42) | 2.4 (0.23) | 12.6 (0.50) |
| Age[6] | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-4 years | 100.0 | 3.3 (0.47) | 96.7 (0.47) | 100.0 | 35.0 (1.30) | 11.6 (0.89) | 3.5 (0.52) | 0.8 (0.23) | 49.2 (1.35) |
| 5-11 years | 100.0 | 6.3 (0.43) | 93.7 (0.43) | 100.0 | 63.3 (0.93) | 20.5 (0.75) | 7.5 (0.49) | 2.4 (0.24) | 6.2 (0.41) |
| 12-17 years | 100.0 | 8.5 (0.56) | 91.5 (0.56) | 100.0 | 60.9 (0.92) | 21.5 (0.78) | 9.8 (0.54) | 4.4 (0.34) | 3.4 (0.34) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[7] | 100.0 | 6.6 (0.30) | 93.4 (0.30) | 100.0 | 57.2 (0.63) | 19.3 (0.49) | 7.7 (0.32) | 2.9 (0.18) | 13.0 (0.33) |
| White | 100.0 | 6.9 (0.35) | 93.1 (0.35) | 100.0 | 59.3 (0.70) | 18.2 (0.54) | 7.4 (0.36) | 2.7 (0.19) | 12.4 (0.36) |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 5.5 (0.70) | 94.5 (0.70) | 100.0 | 46.1 (1.50) | 26.3 (1.30) | 8.6 (0.82) | 3.2 (0.43) | 15.8 (0.99) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | 11.3 (3.26) | 88.7 (3.26) | 100.0 | 42.8 (6.30) | 28.3 (6.11) | *8.4 (2.67) | *7.2 (3.01) | 13.3 (3.32) |
| Asian | 100.0 | *3.1 (1.00) | 96.9 (1.00) | 100.0 | 59.9 (2.86) | 13.8 (2.00) | 8.4 (1.72) | *3.1 (1.03) | 14.7 (1.81) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | - | 100 (0.00) | 100.0 | 59.4 (11.18) | - | † | † | *14.4 (6.63) |
| 2 or more races[8] | 100.0 | 7.5 (1.90) | 92.5 (1.90) | 100.0 | 62.8 (2.95) | 17.0 (2.55) | 7.6 (1.79) | *2.4 (1.04) | 10.2 (1.48) |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | *8.7 (3.22) | 91.3 (3.22) | 100.0 | 59.4 (5.08) | 15.0 (3.73) | *7.4 (3.04) | *5.7 (2.81) | 12.5 (3.02) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | † | 90.6 (5.25) | 100.0 | 55.0 (7.11) | *19.7 (5.99) | *11.6 (5.02) | - | 13.7 (3.96) |
| Hispanic origin and race[9] | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 9.7 (0.68) | 90.3 (0.68) | 100.0 | 46.3 (1.14) | 19.9 (0.86) | 11.8 (0.76) | 5.6 (0.53) | 16.5 (0.75) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 9.6 (0.83) | 90.4 (0.83) | 100.0 | 44.5 (1.37) | 20.0 (0.99) | 12.4 (0.93) | 6.2 (0.67) | 16.9 (0.94) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 5.9 (0.33) | 94.1 (0.33) | 100.0 | 59.8 (0.70) | 19.1 (0.56) | 6.7 (0.35) | 2.3 (0.18) | 12.1 (0.36) |
| White only | 100.0 | 6.2 (0.39) | 93.8 (0.39) | 100.0 | 63.0 (0.81) | 17.8 (0.64) | 6.1 (0.40) | 1.9 (0.19) | 11.2 (0.42) |
| Black or African American only | 100.0 | 5.2 (0.69) | 94.8 (0.69) | 100.0 | 46.4 (1.54) | 26.4 (1.32) | 8.4 (0.84) | 3.1 (0.44) | 15.8 (1.03) |
| Family structure[10] | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 6.0 (0.35) | 94.0 (0.35) | 100.0 | 60.5 (0.71) | 17.5 (0.57) | 6.9 (0.36) | 2.5 (0.19) | 12.6 (0.38) |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 8.8 (0.67) | 91.2 (0.67) | 100.0 | 48.4 (1.19) | 24.1 (1.04) | 9.4 (0.71) | 3.9 (0.42) | 14.1 (0.69) |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 6.5 (1.58) | 93.5 (1.58) | 100.0 | 54.5 (3.02) | 24.2 (2.43) | 7.0 (1.46) | 3.2 (0.86) | 11.1 (1.69) |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 5.7 (1.69) | 94.3 (1.69) | 100.0 | 51.3 (3.07) | 18.8 (2.55) | 11.6 (1.89) | *4.4 (1.63) | 13.9 (2.09) |
| Parent's education[11] | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 8.9 (0.89) | 91.1 (0.89) | 100.0 | 40.2 (1.64) | 21.8 (1.31) | 10.6 (0.99) | 6.6 (0.75) | 20.7 (1.27) |
| High school diploma or GED[12] | 100.0 | 7.4 (0.60) | 92.6 (0.60) | 100.0 | 50.9 (1.21) | 22.8 (1.01) | 9.7 (0.77) | 3.2 (0.39) | 13.4 (0.70) |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 5.9 (0.39) | 94.1 (0.39) | 100.0 | 63.2 (0.75) | 17.6 (0.60) | 6.1 (0.37) | 2.0 (0.19) | 11.1 (0.39) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family income[13] | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 100.0 | 10.2 (0.94) | 89.8 (0.94) | 100.0 | 42.6 (1.53) | 24.4 (1.33) | 11.3 (0.93) | 5.4 (0.64) | 16.3 (0.96) |
| $20,000 or more | 100.0 | 6.0 (0.32) | 94.0 (0.32) | 100.0 | 60.3 (0.68) | 18.1 (0.54) | 7.1 (0.34) | 2.4 (0.17) | 12.2 (0.36) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 100.0 | 10.7 (0.94) | 89.3 (0.94) | 100.0 | 45.1 (1.50) | 22.7 (1.27) | 11.0 (0.97) | 4.5 (0.54) | 16.6 (1.03) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 100.0 | 8.3 (0.80) | 91.7 (0.80) | 100.0 | 55.0 (1.39) | 19.8 (1.13) | 8.6 (0.80) | 3.1 (0.43) | 13.5 (0.78) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 100.0 | 5.5 (0.83) | 94.5 (0.83) | 100.0 | 59.9 (1.51) | 20.4 (1.36) | 6.2 (0.85) | 2.2 (0.50) | 11.2 (0.83) |
| $75,000 or more | 100.0 | 2.3 (0.37) | 97.7 (0.37) | 100.0 | 72.6 (1.15) | 13.1 (0.90) | 4.5 (0.55) | 0.9 (0.20) | 8.9 (0.61) |
| Poverty status[14] | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 10.4 (1.15) | 89.6 (1.15) | 100.0 | 40.3 (1.74) | 25.3 (1.57) | 12.6 (1.16) | 5.6 (0.75) | 16.2 (1.19) |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 10.6 (0.82) | 89.4 (0.82) | 100.0 | 45.9 (1.37) | 22.6 (1.10) | 10.5 (0.83) | 4.4 (0.51) | 16.5 (0.84) |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 4.3 (0.34) | 95.7 (0.34) | 100.0 | 66.0 (0.79) | 16.2 (0.65) | 5.6 (0.39) | 1.7 (0.19) | 10.5 (0.41) |
| Health insurance coverage[15] | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 4.2 (0.30) | 95.8 (0.30) | 100.0 | 64.8 (0.72) | 17.1 (0.58) | 5.8 (0.34) | 1.6 (0.16) | 10.8 (0.37) |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 7.9 (0.71) | 92.1 (0.71) | 100.0 | 48.1 (1.20) | 24.5 (1.08) | 10.1 (0.72) | 3.8 (0.43) | 13.5 (0.71) |
| Other | 100.0 | *5.1 (1.65) | 94.9 (1.65) | 100.0 | 58.4 (3.35) | 21.1 (3.14) | *4.4 (1.40) | *2.9 (1.04) | 13.3 (1.93) |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 20.9 (1.46) | 79.1 (1.46) | 100.0 | 27.2 (1.72) | 21.2 (1.45) | 15.7 (1.25) | 9.1 (1.00) | 26.8 (1.47) |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[16] | 100.0 | 6.5 (0.42) | 93.5 (0.42) | 100.0 | 57.8 (0.87) | 18.9 (0.69) | 7.9 (0.47) | 2.7 (0.24) | 12.6 (0.46) |
| Small MSA[16] | 100.0 | 6.5 (0.49) | 93.5 (0.49) | 100.0 | 58.0 (0.95) | 18.7 (0.82) | 7.2 (0.52) | 2.9 (0.31) | 13.2 (0.53) |
| Not in MSA[16] | 100.0 | 7.2 (0.82) | 92.8 (0.82) | 100.0 | 55.0 (1.77) | 21.1 (1.18) | 7.8 (0.70) | 2.9 (0.42) | 13.2 (0.80) |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 5.9 (0.78) | 94.1 (0.78) | 100.0 | 65.7 (1.35) | 16.3 (1.08) | 4.8 (0.58) | 1.6 (0.33) | 11.6 (0.80) |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 4.9 (0.50) | 95.1 (0.50) | 100.0 | 61.1 (1.20) | 18.1 (1.00) | 7.3 (0.67) | 1.9 (0.31) | 11.5 (0.61) |
| South | 100.0 | 7.5 (0.53) | 92.5 (0.53) | 100.0 | 51.7 (1.08) | 21.2 (0.88) | 8.4 (0.55) | 4.1 (0.34) | 14.6 (0.57) |
| West | 100.0 | 7.5 (0.59) | 92.5 (0.59) | 100.0 | 55.9 (1.27) | 19.7 (0.92) | 9.1 (0.67) | 2.7 (0.35) | 12.5 (0.61) |
| Current health status | | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 100.0 | 6.0 (0.32) | 94.0 (0.32) | 100.0 | 59.3 (0.66) | 18.7 (0.52) | 7.1 (0.34) | 2.6 (0.18) | 12.4 (0.34) |
| Good | 100.0 | 9.1 (0.83) | 90.9 (0.83) | 100.0 | 49.1 (1.45) | 21.2 (1.20) | 10.0 (0.87) | 3.6 (0.49) | 16.0 (0.99) |
| Fair or poor | 100.0 | 12.7 (2.82) | 87.3 (2.82) | 100.0 | 44.3 (4.24) | 28.3 (4.11) | 9.2 (2.37) | 7.2 (2.05) | 11.1 (2.51) |
| Dental care affordability | | | | | | | | | |
| Can't afford dental care | 100.0 | 100 (0.00) | - | 100.0 | 32.5 (2.20) | 21.3 (1.97) | 19.6 (1.96) | 10.0 (1.20) | 16.5 (1.88) |
| Can afford dental care | 100.0 | - | 100 (0.00) | 100.0 | 59.3 (0.63) | 19.2 (0.50) | 6.7 (0.30) | 2.3 (0.16) | 12.6 (0.32) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or prec

- Quantity zero.

[†]Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

1. Time since last dental contact is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a dentist?  Include all types of dentists, such as orthodentists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specalists, as well as dental hygenists."

2. Dental need is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when {child's name} needed any of the following but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it: Dental including (check-ups)?"

3. This category includes children who have never seen a dentis

4.  Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentag

5.  Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

6. Estimates for age groups are not adjusted

7.  In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

8. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group.  Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

9.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.  Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

10.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

11.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

12. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diplom

13. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categ (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

14.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% or greater than the poverty threshold.

15. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").  Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

    Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

16.  MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 2-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table XV in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

# Appendix I

## Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2004 in-house Sample Child, Household, and Family files, which are derived from the Sample Child and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates except for Uninsured for health care, Unmet medical need, and Delayed care due to cost (in table15) were weighted using the Sample Child record weight and the in-house data file. For those three measures of health care access, the family record weight was used. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of more detailed information on race and Hispanic origin and on the sample design. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. These variables cannot be made available on the public-use file due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors, produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package, are shown for all percentages in the tables.  Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.  Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated by a dagger (†), but data are not shown.  The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

Relative standard error = (SE/Est)100,

where SE is the standard error of the estimate, and Est is the estimate (percentage). The reliability of frequencies and their corresponding percentages is determined independently so it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percentage unreliable, and vice versa. In most instances, however, both estimates were reliable (or unreliable) simultaneously.

Data shown in tables 1-18 were age-adjusted using the 2000 U.S. standard population provided

by the U.S. Census Bureau (16,17). Age adjustment was used to allow comparison among

various population subgroups that have different age structures. This is particularly important for

demographic characteristics such as race and ethnicity, education, and marital status. It is also

helpful for other characteristics.

Age-adjusted rates are calculated by the direct method as follows:

$$Est = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i p_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i},$$

where $r_i$ = rate in age group $i$ in the population of interest,
$p_i$ = standard population in age group $i$,
and
$n$ = total number of age groups used for age adjustment.

The standard age distribution used for age-adjusting estimates from the NHIS is the 2000 U.S.

standard population. Table I shows the age distributions used in the DESCRIPT procedure of

SUDAAN to perform age adjustment. Using different age groups for age adjustment may result in

slightly different estimates. For this reason, age-adjusted estimates for health characteristics in

this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other

reports. Unadjusted estimates were also calculated and are provided in "Appendix III."

For more information on the derivation of age-adjustment weights for use with NCHS survey data,

see Klein and Schoenborn (17). That report is available through the NCHS home page at

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf.  The year 2000 U.S. standard resident

population is available through the U.S. Census Bureau home page at

http://www.census.gov/prod/1/pop/p25-1130/p251130.pdf.

**Treatment of Unknown Values**

In the tables, all unknown values (respondents coded as "refused," "don't know," or "not

ascertained") with respect to each table's variables of interest were removed from the

denominators when calculating row percentages. In most instances, the overall number of

unknowns is quite small and would not have supported disaggregation by the demographic

characteristics included in the table. Because these unknowns are not shown separately, users

calculating their own percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in

the tables may obtain slightly different results. To aid users' understanding of the data, weighted

counts and percentages of unknowns (with respect to the variables of interest in each table) are

shown in table II.

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due

to small cell counts. However, unknowns with respect to both family income and poverty status

typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the

table. Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between "unknown" income (or poverty

status) and the health outcomes displayed in the tables, counts of persons in these unknown

categories are not shown in the tables. Table III shows weighted counts of children in the U.S.

population with unknown values with respect to family income and poverty status, as well as

parent's education, health insurance coverage, and current health status.

The "Income and Assets" section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents

to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family's

total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar

amount (from $0 up to $999,995). Respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount

are then asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $20,000 or more or less than $20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who did reply to the "above-below $20,000" question were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at $75,000 or more) and asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their family's combined income. Thus, NHIS respondents fall into 1 of 4 categories with respect to income information: those willing to supply a dollar amount (68% of the 2004 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (3% of the sample), those who said that their family's income was either $20,000 or more or less than $20,000 (18% of the sample), and those unwilling to provide any information whatsoever (11% of the sample). Respondents who stated that their family income was below $20,000 are included in the "Less than $20,000" category under "Family income" in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was less than $20,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above $20,000 are included in the "$20,000 or more" category under "Family income," along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was $20,000 or more. Users will note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for "$20,000 or more" for this reason.

A re-coded poverty status variable is formed for respondents who supplied either a dollar amount or an interval estimate for their family's income. This variable is the ratio of the family's income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2003 poverty threshold (given the family's size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (19). Children who are categorized as "poor" had a ratio less than 1.0, that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The "near poor" category includes children with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, "not poor" children have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents--those who would only indicate that they were at/above $20,000 or below $20,000, as well as those who refused to provide any income information--are, by necessity, coded as "unknown" with respect to poverty

status. Family income information is missing for 7% of the U.S. child population, and poverty

status information is missing for 22% of the U.S. child population (weighted results). Eight percent

of the child sample is missing information on income, and 23% of the child sample is missing

information on poverty status (unweighted results).


## Changes in the Survey Instrument


Two additional questions were added to the health insurance section of the NHIS beginning with

quarter 3 of 2004.  One question, MCAREPRB, was asked of persons 65 years and over who had

not indicated that they had Medicare.  The MCAREPRB question is: "People covered by

Medicare have a card which looks like this.  {Are/Is} {person} covered by Medicare?" The other

question, MCAIDPRB was asked of persons under age 65 who had not indicated any type of

coverage.  The MCAIDPRB question is: "There is a program called Medicaid that pays for health

care for persons in need.  In this state it is also called {state name}.  {Are/Is} {person} covered by

Medicaid?"


Respondents who originally classified themselves as uninsured, but whose classification was

changed to Medicare or Medicaid on the basis of a "yes" response to either probe question,

subsequently received appropriate followup questions concerning periods of noncoverage for

insured respondents.


Of the 892 people (unweighted) who were eligible to receive the MCAREPRB question in

quarters 3 and 4 of 2004, 55.4% indicated that they were covered by Medicare.  Of the 9,146

people (unweighted) who were eligible to receive the MCAIDPRB question in quarters 3 and 4 of

2004, 3.0% indicated that they were covered by Medicaid.


Estimates for this report are calculated including the responses to the two additional probe

questions.  For a complete discussion of the implications of the addition of these two probe

questions on the estimates for insurance coverage see Cohen and Martinez (20). That report is

available through the NCHS home page at

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubd/hestats/impact.htm.

## Hypothesis Tests

Two-tailed tests of significance were performed on all the comparisons mentioned in the

``Selected Highlights'' section of this report (no adjustments were made for multiple

comparisons). The test statistic used to determine statistical significance of the difference

between two percentages was:

$$Z = \frac{\left| X_a - X_b \right|}{\sqrt{S_a{}^2 + S_b{}^2}} \ ,$$

where $X_a$ and $X_b$ are the two percentages being compared, and $S_a$ and $S_b$ are the SUDAAN-

calculated standard errors of those percentages. The critical value used for two-sided tests at the

0.05 level of significance was 1.96.

# Appendix II

## Definitions of Selected Terms

### Sociodemographic Terms

*Age*--The age recorded for each child is the age at the last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped using a variety of age categories depending on the purpose of the table.

*Family income*--Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of all family members. Family members are all persons within the household related to each other by blood, marriage, cohabitation, or adoption. The income recorded is the total income received by all family members in the previous calendar year. Income from all sources, including wages, salaries, pensions, government payments, child support or alimony, dividends, and help from relatives, is included. Unrelated individuals living in the same household (e.g., roommates) are considered to be separate families and are classified according to their own incomes.

*Family structure*--Family structure describes the parent(s) living in the household with the sample child. Mother and father can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster parents. Legal guardians are not classified as parents.

*Health insurance coverage*--NHIS respondents were asked about their health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private insurance (obtained through the employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a local or community program), Medicare, Medigap  (supplemental Medicare coverage), Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP-VA), a State-sponsored health plan, another government program, or single service plans. This information was used to form two health insurance hierarchies: one for those under age 65 years and another for those persons aged 65 years and over.

For persons under age 65, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (21,22). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

*Private coverage*--Includes persons who had any comprehensive private insurance plan (including health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through an employer, and those purchased directly or through local or community programs.

*Medicaid*--Includes persons who do not have private coverage, but who have Medicaid and/or other State-sponsored health plans including SCHIP.

*Other coverage*--Includes persons who do not have private or Medicaid (or other public coverage), but who have any type of military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA) or Medicare. This category also includes persons who are covered by other government programs.

*Uninsured*--Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a State, local government or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, SCHIP, a State-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are only covered by IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For approximately 1.10% of respondents, coverage status of those who are insured and uninsured is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that 1.12% of the population under 65 years fell into this "unknown" category.

*Hispanic origin and race*--Hispanic origin and race are two separate and distinct concepts. Thus, Hispanics may be of any race. Hispanic origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, or Spanish origins. All tables show Mexicans or Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics. Other groups are not shown for reasons of confidentiality or statistical reliability.

In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, Hispanic ethnicity was shown as a part of race/ethnicity, which also included categories for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic other (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Federal guidelines (19), and a distinction is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. In addition to reporting estimates according to race, estimates are reported for groups classified by Hispanic or Latino origin and race. "Hispanic or Latino" includes a subset of "Mexican or Mexican American."  "Not Hispanic or Latino" is further divided into "White, single race" and  "Black or African American, single race." Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group (see the definition of race in this appendix for more information). Data are not shown for other "Not Hispanic or Latino single race" persons or multiple race persons due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for "Not Hispanic or Latino").

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

*Parent's education*--This reflects the highest grade in school completed by the sample child's mother and/or father who are living in the household, regardless of that parent's age. The NHIS

does not obtain information pertaining to parents not living in the household. If both parents reside in the household, but information on one parent's education is unknown, then the other parent's education is used. If both parents reside in the household and education is unknown for both, then parent's education (with respect to the child) is unknown.

Only years completed in a school that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, General Educational Development (GED) high school equivalency diploma, college, university, or professional degree are included. Education in other schools and home schooling are counted only if the credits are accepted in a regular school system.

*Place of residence*--Place of residence is classified as inside a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or outside an MSA. Generally, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city or twin cities with a population of 50,000 or more, plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining MSAs. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan populations in this report are based on MSAs as defined in the 1990 census. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on a variable in the 2004 In-house Household data file indicating MSA size. This variable is collapsed into three categories: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000, and areas that are not within an MSA.

*Poverty status*--Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. "Poor" persons are defined as persons whose family incomes are below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. More information on the measurement of family income and poverty status is available in "Appendix I."

*Race*--In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race/ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 OMB Federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of "one race" from persons of "two or more races." The category "one race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, and includes subcategories for white; black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The category "two or more races" refers to persons who indicated more than one race group. Data for multiple race combinations can only be reported to the extent that the estimates meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability. In this report, three categories are shown for multiple race individuals (a summary category and two multiple race categories: black or African American and white, and American Indian or Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for "two or more races").

Prior to 2003, "Other race" was a separate race response on the NHIS, although it was not shown separately in the tables of the Summary Health Statistics reports. In the 2003 NHIS, however, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with the U.S. Census Bureau procedures for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result of these changes, in cases where "Other race" was mentioned along with one or more OMB race groups, the "Other race" response is dropped, and the OMB race group information is retained on the NHIS data file. In cases where "Other race" was the only race response, it is treated as missing and the race is imputed. Although this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the OMB race category "White" because this is numerically the largest group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More information about the race/ethnicity

editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at the following Web site:

http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf.

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category "not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

*Region*--In the geographic classification of the U.S. population, States are grouped into the four regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau:

| Region | States included |
|---|---|
| Northeast | Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; |
| Midwest | Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska; |
| South | Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas; |
| West | Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii. |

## Health Characteristics or Outcome Terms

*Asthma*--Asthma includes smoker's asthma, bronchial asthma, and allergic asthma. Asthma is indicated when a doctor or other health professional reported to the family that the sample child has asthma.

*Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)*--ADHD is indicated when a doctor or other health professional reported to the family that the sample child has Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder or ADHD. ADHD includes Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD).

*Contacts with health professionals*--A contact with a health professional is defined as a visit to or conversation with a doctor or other health professional by anyone in the family about the health of the sample child during the 2 weeks prior to interview. Contacts include home visits, office visits, or telephone calls for medical advice, prescriptions, or test results. A telephone call to schedule an appointment is not included as a contact. An emergency room visit is included as a contact, but overnight hospital stays are excluded.

*Doctor or other health professional*--This refers to medical doctors (MDs) and osteopathic physicians (DOs), including general practitioners as well as specialists, psychologists, nurses, physical therapists, and chiropractors.

*Health status*--Respondent-assessed health status is obtained from a question in the survey that asked respondents, ``Would you say your health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?'' Information was obtained from all respondents, with proxy responses allowed for adults not taking part in the interview and all children under 18 years of age.

*Hospital emergency room or ER visits*--This includes visits to a hospital emergency room only. Visits for emergency care received at a health maintenance organization (HMO), outpatient clinic, or urgent care center are not included.

*Prescription medicine*—This is medication that can only be obtained with the approval of a licensed health care provider.

*Usual place of health care*--Usual place of health care was based on a question that asked whether respondents had a place that they usually went to when they were sick or needed advice about their health. These places include a walk-in clinic, doctor's office, clinic, health center, HMO, hospital emergency room or outpatient clinic, or a military or VA health care facility.

# Appendix III

**Tables of Unadjusted Estimates**

Table I. Age distribution used in age-adjusting data shown in tables 1-18: 2000 standard U.S. population

| Age | Standard population in thousands |
|---|---|
| 0-4 years | 18,987 |
| 1-4 years | 15,192 |
| 2-4 years | 11,433 |
| 3-4 years | 7,660 |
| 5-11 years | 28,178 |
| 12-17 years | 23,618 |

NOTES: Standard as specified in Shalala DE. HHS policy for changing the population standard for age adjusting death rates. Memorandum from the Secretary. August 26, 1998.

Table II.  Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2004

| Variable | Weighted count (in thousands) | Percent of children |
|---|---|---|
| Ever had asthma (children under 18 years of age) (table 1) | 138 | 0.19 |
| Had asthma in past 12 months (children under 18 years of age) (table 1) | 37 | 0.05 |
| Hay fever (children under 18 years of age) (table 2) | 296 | 0.41 |
| Respiratory allergies (children under 18 years of age) (table 2) | 276 | 0.38 |
| Other allergies (children under 18 years of age) (table 2) | 84 | 0.12 |
| Learning disability (children aged 3-17 years) (table 3) | 55 | 0.09 |
| Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (children aged 3-17 years) (table 3) | 93 | 0.15 |
| Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under 18 years of age)  (table 4) | 166 | 0.23 |
| Current health status (children under 18 years of age) (tables 5-6) | 0 | 0.07 |
| Health status compared to a year ago (children aged 1-17 years)  (tables 7-8) | 14 | 0.02 |
| School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5-17 years) (tables 9-10) | 1,230 | 2.32 |
| Has usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (tables 11-12,16) | 123 | 0.17 |
| Location of usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (tables 11-12) | 43 | 0.06 |
| Interval since last contact with health professional (children under 18 years of age) (tables 13-14) | 638 | 0.87 |
| Health insurance coverage (children under 18 years of age) (table 15) | 447 | 0.61 |
| Unmet medical need (children under 18 years of age) (table 15) | 270 | 0.37 |
| Delayed medical care due to cost (children under 18 years of age) (table 15) | 224 | 0.33 |
| Emergency room visits (children under 18 years of age) (table 16) | 306 | 0.42 |
| Unmet dental need (children aged 2-17 years) (tables 17-18) | 64 | 0.10 |
| Time since last dental contact (children aged 2-17 years) (Tables 17-18) | 683 | 1.05 |

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table III.  Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children under 18 years of age with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey 2004

| Variable | Weighted count (in thousands) | Percent of children |
|---|---|---|
| Parent's education[1] | 2,628 | 3.60 |
| Family income | 5,387 | 7.37 |
| Poverty status | 16,065 | 21.99 |
| Health insurance coverage | 254 | 0.35 |
| Current health status | 1,328 | 1.82 |

1/  Parent's education reflects the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, provided the parent(s) live(s) in the household.  The NHIS does not obtain information pertaining to parents not living in the household.  If both parents reside in the household but information on one parent's education is unknown, then the other parent's education is used.  If both parents reside in the household and education is unknown for both, then parent's education (with respect to the child) is unknown.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table IV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and having had an asthma attack in the past 12 months, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Ever told had asthma[1] | Had asthma attack in past 12 months[2] | Ever told had asthma | Had asthma attack in past 12 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number in thousands[3] | | Percent[4] (standard error) | |
| Total[5] (crude) | 73,067 | 8,890 | 3,975 | 12.2 (0.37) | 5.4 (0.25) |
| Total[5] (age-adjusted) | 73,067 | 8,890 | 3,975 | 12.2 (0.37) | 5.5 (0.25) |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 37,351 | 5,524 | 2,497 | 14.8 (0.55) | 6.7 (0.38) |
| Female | 35,715 | 3,366 | 1,478 | 9.4 (0.45) | 4.1 (0.31) |
| Age | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 19,983 | 1,454 | 781 | 7.3 (0.49) | 3.9 (0.39) |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 3,653 | 1,710 | 13.0 (0.59) | 6.1 (0.43) |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 3,782 | 1,484 | 15.2 (0.69) | 5.9 (0.45) |
| Race | | | | | |
| 1 race[6] | 71,024 | 8,477 | 3,816 | 12.0 (0.37) | 5.4 (0.25) |
| White | 56,340 | 6,328 | 2,844 | 11.3 (0.40) | 5.0 (0.28) |
| Black or African American | 11,166 | 1,910 | 882 | 17.1 (1.08) | 7.9 (0.76) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 653 | 68 | *29 | 10.4 (2.78) | *4.5 (2.12) |
| Asian | 2,726 | 171 | *61 | 6.3 (1.21) | *2.2 (0.73) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 139 | - | - | - | - |
| 2 or more races[7] | 2,043 | 413 | 159 | 20.2 (2.58) | 7.8 (1.65) |
| Black or African American and white | 815 | 170 | *80 | 20.8 (4.08) | 9.8 (2.94) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 468 | 132 | † | 28.3 (6.18) | *9.1 (4.32) |
| Hispanic origin and race[8] | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,956 | 1,423 | 568 | 10.2 (0.60) | 4.1 (0.42) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,673 | 851 | 277 | 8.8 (0.67) | 2.9 (0.41) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 59,111 | 7,467 | 3,407 | 12.7 (0.43) | 5.8 (0.29) |
| White, single race | 43,405 | 5,059 | 2,329 | 11.7 (0.48) | 5.4 (0.34) |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,751 | 1,834 | 838 | 17.1 (1.11) | 7.8 (0.78) |
| Family structure[9] | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 52,557 | 5,699 | 2,499 | 10.9 (0.40) | 4.8 (0.28) |
| Mother, no father | 16,142 | 2,643 | 1,296 | 16.4 (0.84) | 8.0 (0.63) |
| Father, no mother | 2,261 | 233 | 72 | 10.3 (1.61) | 3.2 (0.86) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,106 | 315 | 108 | 15.0 (2.22) | 5.1 (1.26) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Parent's education**[10] | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 8,952 | 1020 | 475 | 11.4 (0.92) | 5.3 (0.66) |
| High school diploma or GED[11] | 16,226 | 2,061 | 800 | 12.7 (0.74) | 4.9 (0.51) |
| More than high school diploma | 45,261 | 5,482 | 2,588 | 12.1 (0.46) | 5.7 (0.33) |
| **Family income**[12] | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 11,548 | 1,621 | 779 | 14.1 (0.95) | 6.7 (0.69) |
| $20,000 or more | 56,132 | 6,799 | 3,041 | 12.1 (0.41) | 5.4 (0.29) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 10,187 | 1,354 | 576 | 13.3 (0.97) | 5.7 (0.68) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 11,563 | 1,378 | 594 | 11.9 (0.82) | 5.1 (0.63) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 8,974 | 1109 | 498 | 12.4 (1.02) | 5.6 (0.72) |
| $75,000 or more | 17,232 | 1,933 | 919 | 11.2 (0.71) | 5.3 (0.51) |
| **Poverty status**[13] | | | | | |
| Poor | 9,322 | 1,294 | 652 | 13.9 (1.07) | 7.0 (0.81) |
| Near poor | 13,279 | 1,751 | 774 | 13.2 (0.85) | 5.8 (0.64) |
| Not poor | 34,401 | 4,032 | 1,824 | 11.7 (0.50) | 5.3 (0.35) |
| **Health insurance coverage**[14] | | | | | |
| Private | 45,889 | 5,570 | 2,420 | 12.2 (0.44) | 5.3 (0.31) |
| Medicaid | 18,798 | 2,640 | 1,313 | 14.1 (0.75) | 7.0 (0.56) |
| Other | 1,591 | 138 | 60 | 8.8 (1.71) | *3.8 (1.14) |
| Uninsured | 6,535 | 518 | 169 | 7.9 (0.89) | 2.6 (0.50) |
| **Place of residence** | | | | | |
| Large MSA[15] | 35,034 | 4,141 | 1,914 | 11.8 (0.48) | 5.5 (0.36) |
| Small MSA[15] | 24,361 | 3,298 | 1,351 | 13.6 (0.70) | 5.5 (0.45) |
| Not in MSA[15] | 13,671 | 1,451 | 710 | 10.6 (0.86) | 5.2 (0.54) |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,723 | 1,681 | 770 | 13.3 (0.84) | 6.1 (0.60) |
| Midwest | 17,240 | 2,270 | 1,080 | 13.2 (0.78) | 6.3 (0.58) |
| South | 26,223 | 3,282 | 1,435 | 12.5 (0.68) | 5.5 (0.44) |
| West | 16,881 | 1,657 | 691 | 9.9 (0.59) | 4.1 (0.40) |
| **Current health status** | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 60,061 | 6,209 | 2,524 | 10.4 (0.37) | 4.2 (0.24) |
| Good | 11,627 | 2,142 | 1,058 | 18.4 (1.02) | 9.1 (0.77) |
| Fair or poor | 1,328 | 537 | 391 | 40.6 (3.77) | 29.7 (3.57) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should l
used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

1. Ever told had asthma is based on the question, "Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that {child's name} had asthma?"

2. Had asthma attack in past 12 months is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, has {child's name} had an episode asthma or an asthma attack?"

3.  Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

4. Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

5. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characterstics may not add to totals because of rounding.

6. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the catego "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

7. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinationsTherefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

8. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

9.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

10.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

11. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

13.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

14. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

15. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table V. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Hay fever[1] | Respiratory allergies[1] | Other allergies[1] | Hay fever | Respiratory allergies | Other allergies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number in thousands[2] | | | Percent[3] (standard error) | | | |
| Total[4] (crude) | 73,067 | 6,725 | 8,410 | 9,151 | 9.2 (0.31) | 11.6 (0.35) | 12.5 (0.37) |
| Total[4] (age-adjusted) | 73,067 | 6,725 | 8,410 | 9,151 | 9.2 (0.31) | 11.6 (0.35) | 12.5 (0.37) |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 37,351 | 3,769 | 4,648 | 4,424 | 10.1 (0.45) | 12.5 (0.52) | 11.9 (0.51) |
| Female | 35,715 | 2,956 | 3,762 | 4,727 | 8.3 (0.42) | 10.6 (0.47) | 13.3 (0.55) |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 19,983 | 904 | 1,613 | 2,878 | 4.5 (0.43) | 8.1 (0.61) | 14.4 (0.72) |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 2,742 | 3,434 | 3,500 | 9.8 (0.52) | 12.3 (0.58) | 12.5 (0.61) |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 3,079 | 3,363 | 2,773 | 12.4 (0.59) | 13.5 (0.61) | 11.1 (0.57) |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[5] | 71,024 | 6,468 | 8,095 | 8,839 | 9.1 (0.31) | 11.4 (0.36) | 12.5 (0.37) |
| White | 56,340 | 5,365 | 6,657 | 6,688 | 9.6 (0.36) | 11.9 (0.40) | 11.9 (0.41) |
| Black or African American | 11,166 | 879 | 1,243 | 1,769 | 7.9 (0.70) | 11.2 (0.88) | 15.9 (1.07) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 653 | *78 | 81 | *62 | 11.9 (3.38) | 12.5 (3.31) | *9.5 (2.97) |
| Asian | 2,726 | 141 | 104 | 299 | 5.2 (1.19) | 3.8 (1.00) | 11.0 (1.72) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 139 | † | † | † | † | † | † |
| 2 or more races[6] | 2,043 | 258 | 315 | 312 | 12.6 (2.13) | 15.4 (2.23) | 15.3 (2.14) |
| Black or African American and white | 815 | *84 | 111 | 138 | 10.3 (3.03) | 13.6 (3.16) | 17.0 (3.50) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 468 | 98 | *93 | *71 | 21.0 (5.36) | 20.0 (5.64) | 15.1 (4.32) |
| Hispanic origin and race[7] | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,956 | 1002 | 1100 | 1357 | 7.2 (0.50) | 7.9 (0.53) | 9.7 (0.61) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,673 | 667 | 763 | 876 | 6.9 (0.58) | 7.9 (0.63) | 9.1 (0.68) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 59,111 | 5,723 | 7,310 | 7,793 | 9.7 (0.36) | 12.4 (0.41) | 13.2 (0.44) |
| White, single race | 43,405 | 4,464 | 5,680 | 5,478 | 10.3 (0.43) | 13.2 (0.49) | 12.6 (0.51) |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,751 | 833 | 1,177 | 1,696 | 7.8 (0.72) | 11.0 (0.89) | 15.8 (1.10) |
| Family structure[8] | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 52,557 | 4,854 | 5,754 | 6,325 | 9.3 (0.37) | 11.0 (0.42) | 12.0 (0.44) |
| Mother, no father | 16,142 | 1,402 | 2,162 | 2,355 | 8.7 (0.59) | 13.4 (0.71) | 14.6 (0.79) |
| Father, no mother | 2,261 | 216 | 232 | 219 | 9.6 (1.57) | 10.3 (1.74) | 9.7 (1.88) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,106 | 254 | 261 | 251 | 12.1 (2.02) | 12.5 (2.03) | 11.9 (2.02) |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parent's education[9] | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 8,952 | 482 | 592 | 771 | 5.4 (0.59) | 6.6 (0.70) | 8.6 (0.76) |
| High school diploma or GED[10] | 16,226 | 1,221 | 1,782 | 1,638 | 7.6 (0.54) | 11.0 (0.72) | 10.1 (0.67) |
| More than high school diploma | 45,261 | 4,766 | 5,742 | 6,458 | 10.6 (0.43) | 12.7 (0.47) | 14.3 (0.51) |
| Family income[11] | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 11,548 | 771 | 1,313 | 1,439 | 6.7 (0.61) | 11.4 (0.88) | 12.5 (0.91) |
| $20,000 or more | 56,132 | 5,580 | 6,671 | 7,261 | 10.0 (0.37) | 11.9 (0.42) | 12.9 (0.44) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 10,187 | 759 | 1,111 | 1,498 | 7.5 (0.68) | 10.9 (0.88) | 14.7 (0.96) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 11,563 | 1,197 | 1,343 | 1,396 | 10.4 (0.81) | 11.6 (0.83) | 12.1 (0.97) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 8,974 | 971 | 1,001 | 1,270 | 10.9 (0.91) | 11.2 (0.97) | 14.2 (1.10) |
| $75,000 or more | 17,232 | 1,934 | 2,188 | 2,298 | 11.2 (0.70) | 12.7 (0.75) | 13.3 (0.83) |
| Poverty status[12] | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 9,322 | 568 | 995 | 1206 | 6.1 (0.70) | 10.7 (0.97) | 12.9 (1.08) |
| Near poor | 13,279 | 1,147 | 1,458 | 1,747 | 8.7 (0.72) | 11.0 (0.81) | 13.2 (0.87) |
| Not poor | 34,401 | 3,797 | 4,273 | 4,709 | 11.1 (0.48) | 12.4 (0.54) | 13.7 (0.58) |
| Health insurance coverage[13] | | | | | | | |
| Private | 45,889 | 4,755 | 5,578 | 5,941 | 10.4 (0.41) | 12.2 (0.46) | 13.0 (0.50) |
| Medicaid | 18,798 | 1,428 | 2,154 | 2,457 | 7.6 (0.55) | 11.5 (0.70) | 13.1 (0.71) |
| Other | 1,591 | 136 | 142 | 217 | 8.6 (1.82) | 9.0 (2.06) | 13.8 (2.35) |
| Uninsured | 6,535 | 388 | 524 | 520 | 6.0 (0.76) | 8.0 (0.86) | 8.0 (0.88) |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[14] | 35,034 | 2,892 | 3,486 | 4,316 | 8.3 (0.42) | 10.0 (0.47) | 12.3 (0.53) |
| Small MSA[14] | 24,361 | 2,439 | 3,178 | 3,270 | 10.0 (0.55) | 13.1 (0.67) | 13.4 (0.67) |
| Not in MSA[14] | 13,671 | 1,393 | 1,746 | 1,565 | 10.3 (0.80) | 12.8 (0.81) | 11.5 (0.83) |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,723 | 994 | 1,314 | 1,453 | 7.9 (0.67) | 10.4 (0.82) | 11.4 (0.86) |
| Midwest | 17,240 | 1,631 | 1,910 | 2,324 | 9.5 (0.69) | 11.1 (0.74) | 13.5 (0.86) |
| South | 26,223 | 2,561 | 3,917 | 3,114 | 9.8 (0.52) | 15.0 (0.66) | 11.9 (0.54) |
| West | 16,881 | 1,539 | 1,269 | 2,260 | 9.1 (0.61) | 7.5 (0.54) | 13.4 (0.80) |
| Current health status | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 60,061 | 5,173 | 6,242 | 7,136 | 8.6 (0.33) | 10.4 (0.36) | 11.9 (0.41) |
| Good | 11,627 | 1,270 | 1,774 | 1,562 | 11.0 (0.82) | 15.3 (1.00) | 13.4 (0.93) |
| Fair or poor | 1,328 | 282 | 393 | 450 | 21.7 (3.33) | 30.0 (3.61) | 33.9 (3.81) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

1.  The estimates in this table are based on the following questions: "During the past 12 months, has {child's name} had any of the following conditions? Hay fever?  Any kind of respiratory allergy?  Any kind of food or digestive allergy?  Eczema or any kind of skin allergy?"  See "Appendix II" for more detailed definitions of selected terms used in this report.  A child may be counted in more than one category.

2.  Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

3. Unknowns for the column variables are not included  in the denominators when calculating percentages.

4. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characterstics may not add to totals because of rounding.

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

6. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

7. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

8.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

9.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

10. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

12. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

13. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

14. MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.


DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VI. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children 3-17 years | Ever told had | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Learning disability[1] | Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2] | Learning disability | Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder |
| | | Number in thousands[3] | | Percent[4] (standard error) | |
| Total[5] (crude) | 61,285 | 4,881 | 4,527 | 8.0 (0.34) | 7.4 (0.33) |
| Total[5] (age-adjusted) | 61,285 | 4,881 | 4,527 | 8.0 (0.34) | 7.4 (0.32) |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 31,476 | 2,989 | 3,194 | 9.5 (0.49) | 10.2 (0.52) |
| Female | 29,809 | 1,892 | 1,333 | 6.4 (0.47) | 4.5 (0.39) |
| Age | | | | | |
| 3-4 years | 8,201 | *202 | *151 | *2.5 (0.75) | *1.8 (0.72) |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 2,063 | 1,822 | 7.4 (0.49) | 6.5 (0.46) |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 2,615 | 2,553 | 10.5 (0.59) | 10.2 (0.55) |
| Race | | | | | |
| 1 race[6] | 59,655 | 4,724 | 4,374 | 7.9 (0.35) | 7.3 (0.33) |
| White | 47,346 | 3,717 | 3,545 | 7.9 (0.37) | 7.5 (0.37) |
| Black or African American | 9,278 | 875 | 762 | 9.4 (1.05) | 8.2 (0.99) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 559 | *79 | *22 | *14.2 (5.34) | *4.0 (1.61) |
| Asian | 2,364 | *46 | *38 | *1.9 (0.72) | *1.6 (0.68) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 108 | † | † | † | † |
| 2 or more races[5] | 1,630 | 157 | 152 | 9.6 (2.06) | 9.3 (1.84) |
| Black or African American and white | 574 | *55 | 56 | *9.5 (3.59) | 9.7 (2.78) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 402 | *61 | † | *15.2 (5.11) | † |
| Hispanic origin and race[7] | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 11,491 | 647 | 462 | 5.6 (0.53) | 4.0 (0.46) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 7,915 | 441 | 265 | 5.6 (0.65) | 3.4 (0.47) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 49,794 | 4,234 | 4,065 | 8.5 (0.41) | 8.2 (0.38) |
| White, single race | 36,685 | 3,115 | 3,147 | 8.5 (0.46) | 8.6 (0.46) |
| Black or African American, single race | 8,963 | 855 | 709 | 9.5 (1.08) | 7.9 (1.00) |
| Family structure[8] | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 43,393 | 3,112 | 2,757 | 7.2 (0.40) | 6.4 (0.38) |
| Mother, no father | 13,894 | 1,364 | 1,323 | 9.8 (0.74) | 9.5 (0.70) |
| Father, no mother | 2,129 | 171 | 199 | 8.0 (1.50) | 9.4 (1.64) |
| Neither mother nor father | 1,869 | 234 | 248 | 12.5 (2.44) | 13.3 (2.24) |
| Parent's education[9] | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 7,294 | 575 | 445 | 7.9 (0.88) | 6.1 (0.83) |
| High school diploma or GED\10 | 13,864 | 1,247 | 1066 | 9.0 (0.72) | 7.7 (0.66) |
| More than high school diploma | 37,860 | 2,810 | 2,756 | 7.4 (0.44) | 7.3 (0.43) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Family income[11]** | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 9,309 | 1,043 | 865 | 11.2 (0.95) | 9.3 (0.93) |
| $20,000 or more | 47,664 | 3,670 | 3,469 | 7.7 (0.39) | 7.3 (0.38) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 8,518 | 705 | 604 | 8.3 (0.82) | 7.1 (0.79) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 9,860 | 813 | 811 | 8.2 (0.83) | 8.2 (0.85) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 7,514 | 565 | 602 | 7.5 (0.86) | 8.0 (0.94) |
| $75,000 or more | 14,746 | 1119 | 1036 | 7.6 (0.78) | 7.0 (0.72) |
| **Poverty status[12]** | | | | | |
| Poor | 7,603 | 861 | 572 | 11.3 (1.04) | 7.5 (0.97) |
| Near poor | 11,175 | 901 | 859 | 8.1 (0.75) | 7.7 (0.78) |
| Not poor | 29,230 | 2,286 | 2,255 | 7.8 (0.50) | 7.7 (0.48) |
| **Health insurance coverage[13]** | | | | | |
| Private | 39,438 | 2,658 | 2,762 | 6.7 (0.40) | 7.0 (0.41) |
| Medicaid | 14,646 | 1,786 | 1381 | 12.2 (0.83) | 9.4 (0.72) |
| Other | 1,291 | 75 | *64 | 5.8 (1.65) | *5.0 (1.66) |
| Uninsured | 5,730 | 352 | 315 | 6.1 (0.88) | 5.5 (0.88) |
| **Place of residence** | | | | | |
| Large MSA\14 | 29,273 | 2,111 | 2,084 | 7.2 (0.47) | 7.1 (0.48) |
| Small MSA\14 | 20,535 | 1,846 | 1,713 | 9.0 (0.64) | 8.4 (0.57) |
| Not in MSA\14 | 11,478 | 925 | 729 | 8.1 (0.75) | 6.4 (0.69) |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northeast | 10,763 | 1015 | 720 | 9.5 (0.92) | 6.7 (0.70) |
| Midwest | 14,319 | 1,273 | 1225 | 8.9 (0.77) | 8.6 (0.77) |
| South | 21,991 | 1,614 | 1,854 | 7.3 (0.53) | 8.4 (0.57) |
| West | 14,212 | 979 | 728 | 6.9 (0.66) | 5.1 (0.53) |
| **Current health status** | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 50,088 | 3,180 | 3,223 | 6.4 (0.34) | 6.4 (0.34) |
| Good | 9,989 | 1,348 | 1,095 | 13.5 (1.08) | 11.0 (0.99) |
| Fair or poor | 1,177 | 353 | 209 | 30.2 (3.98) | 17.9 (3.47) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

1. Learning disability is based on the question, "Has a representative from a school or a health professional ever told you that {child's name} had a learning disability?"

2. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is based on the question, "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that {child's name} had Attention Hyperactivity Disorder or Attention Deficit Disorder?"

3. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All children 3-17 years" column.

4. Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

5. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

6. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

7. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

8. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

9.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

10.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

11. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

13.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

14. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

   Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

15. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1] | Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number in thousands[2] | | Percent[3] (standard error) |
| Total[4] (crude) | 73,067 | 9,627 | 13.2 (0.38) |
| Total[4] (age-adjusted) | 73,067 | 9,627 | 13.2 (0.38) |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 37,351 | 5,757 | 15.4 (0.57) |
| Female | 35,715 | 3,870 | 10.9 (0.47) |
| Age | | | |
| 0-4 years | 19,983 | 1,475 | 7.4 (0.52) |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 3,840 | 13.7 (0.64) |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 4,313 | 17.3 (0.69) |
| Race | | | |
| 1 race[5] | 71,024 | 9,320 | 13.2 (0.38) |
| White | 56,340 | 7,659 | 13.6 (0.44) |
| Black or African American | 11,166 | 1,399 | 12.6 (0.87) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 653 | *94 | 14.4 (4.18) |
| Asian | 2,726 | 162 | 5.9 (1.21) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 139 | † | † |
| 2 or more races[6] | 2,043 | 307 | 15.0 (2.14) |
| Black or African American and white | 815 | 129 | 15.8 (3.46) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 468 | *76 | 16.3 (4.73) |
| Hispanic origin and race[7] | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,956 | 1026 | 7.4 (0.50) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,673 | 588 | 6.1 (0.55) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 59,111 | 8,602 | 14.6 (0.44) |
| White only | 43,405 | 6,718 | 15.5 (0.54) |
| Black or African American only | 10,751 | 1,350 | 12.6 (0.89) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Family structure[8] | | | |
| Mother and father | 52,557 | 6,455 | 12.3 (0.44) |
| Mother, no father | 16,142 | 2,617 | 16.3 (0.83) |
| Father, no mother | 2,261 | 278 | 12.3 (1.85) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,106 | 277 | 13.2 (1.89) |
| Parent's education[9] | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 8,952 | 826 | 9.2 (0.83) |
| High school diploma or GED[10] | 16,226 | 1,941 | 12.0 (0.76) |
| More than high school | 45,261 | 6,557 | 14.5 (0.52) |
| Family income[11] | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 11,548 | 1,533 | 13.3 (0.89) |
| $20,000 or more | 56,132 | 7,612 | 13.6 (0.44) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 10,187 | 1,161 | 11.4 (0.87) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 11,563 | 1,601 | 13.8 (1.04) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 8,974 | 1307 | 14.6 (1.04) |
| $75,000 or more | 17,232 | 2,451 | 14.2 (0.84) |
| Poverty status[12] | | | |
| Poor | 9,322 | 1,055 | 11.3 (0.95) |
| Near poor | 13,279 | 1,636 | 12.3 (0.87) |
| Not poor | 34,401 | 4,991 | 14.5 (0.57) |
| Health insurance coverage[13] | | | |
| Private | 45,889 | 6,404 | 14.0 (0.49) |
| Medicaid or other public | 18,798 | 2,615 | 13.9 (0.71) |
| Other | 1,591 | 208 | 13.2 (2.19) |
| Uninsured | 6,535 | 380 | 5.8 (0.75) |
| Place of residence | | | |
| Large MSA[14] | 35,034 | 4,036 | 11.6 (0.51) |
| Small MSA[14] | 24,361 | 3,481 | 14.3 (0.68) |
| Not in MSA[14] | 13,671 | 2,110 | 15.5 (0.93) |

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** | | | |
| Northeast | 12,723 | 1,717 | 13.5 (0.89) |
| Midwest | 17,240 | 2,670 | 15.5 (0.83) |
| South | 26,223 | 3,774 | 14.4 (0.67) |
| West | 16,881 | 1,466 | 8.7 (0.60) |
| **Current health status** | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 60,061 | 6,641 | 11.1 (0.38) |
| Good | 11,627 | 2,298 | 19.8 (1.06) |
| Fair or poor | 1,328 | 685 | 51.6 (4.03) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

[†]Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

1. Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months is based on the question, "Does {child's name} now have a problem for which {he/she} has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?"

2. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

3. Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

4. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

6. The category "Two or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

7. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

8.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

9.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

10. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

12.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

13. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

   Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

14. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assesed health status, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Respondent-assessed health status[1] | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | Excellent | Very good | Good | Fair or poor |
| | | Percent distribution[2] (standard error) | | | |
| Total[3] (crude) | 100.0 | 54.0 (0.58) | 28.3 (0.51) | 15.9 (0.43) | 1.8 (0.15) |
| Total[3] (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 54.0 (0.58) | 28.3 (0.51) | 15.9 (0.43) | 1.8 (0.15) |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 54.0 (0.78) | 28.3 (0.69) | 15.8 (0.56) | 1.9 (0.21) |
| Female | 100.0 | 53.9 (0.81) | 28.3 (0.72) | 16.0 (0.61) | 1.8 (0.21) |
| Age | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 100.0 | 58.7 (1.03) | 26.5 (0.94) | 13.5 (0.72) | 1.3 (0.23) |
| 5-11 years | 100.0 | 53.9 (0.94) | 28.9 (0.84) | 15.4 (0.68) | 1.8 (0.24) |
| 12-17 years | 100.0 | 50.2 (0.91) | 29.0 (0.84) | 18.5 (0.70) | 2.3 (0.28) |
| Race | | | | | |
| 1 race[4] | 100.0 | 53.8 (0.60) | 28.4 (0.52) | 15.9 (0.43) | 1.8 (0.15) |
| White | 100.0 | 55.4 (0.67) | 28.6 (0.59) | 14.6 (0.47) | 1.5 (0.15) |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 47.1 (1.50) | 27.0 (1.36) | 22.2 (1.20) | 3.7 (0.60) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | 33.6 (5.09) | 37.8 (4.86) | 25.6 (4.93) | † |
| Asian | 100.0 | 55.3 (3.01) | 28.6 (2.64) | 15.1 (2.11) | † |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | *45.8 (15.21) | † | *30.9 (14.33) | † |
| 2 or more races[5] | 100.0 | 58.4 (2.95) | 24.4 (2.47) | 15.4 (2.15) | *1.8 (0.73) |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | 56.1 (4.36) | 25.3 (3.70) | 17.3 (3.55) | † |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | 51.8 (6.88) | 33.1 (6.60) | *15.1 (4.77) | - |
| Hispanic origin and race[6] | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 43.6 (1.14) | 29.9 (1.00) | 23.8 (0.99) | 2.7 (0.32) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 40.9 (1.36) | 30.5 (1.21) | 25.9 (1.22) | 2.7 (0.36) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 56.4 (0.65) | 27.9 (0.58) | 14.1 (0.46) | 1.6 (0.17) |
| White only | 100.0 | 59.0 (0.76) | 28.1 (0.69) | 11.8 (0.49) | 1.1 (0.16) |
| Black or African American only | 100.0 | 47.2 (1.53) | 26.9 (1.38) | 22.3 (1.24) | 3.6 (0.61) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Family structure[7]** | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 56.7 (0.70) | 28.3 (0.61) | 13.7 (0.47) | 1.3 (0.14) |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 46.3 (1.11) | 28.5 (1.01) | 21.8 (0.94) | 3.4 (0.43) |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 51.8 (2.78) | 29.5 (2.56) | 17.7 (2.22) | *1.0 (0.41) |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 48.1 (3.01) | 25.1 (2.42) | 23.5 (2.48) | *3.3 (1.31) |
| **Parent's education[8]** | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 36.9 (1.50) | 29.2 (1.34) | 30.2 (1.49) | 3.7 (0.53) |
| High school diploma or GED[9] | 100.0 | 45.3 (1.09) | 31.3 (1.06) | 20.8 (0.94) | 2.6 (0.38) |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 60.9 (0.72) | 27.1 (0.64) | 10.9 (0.44) | 1.1 (0.15) |
| **Family income[10]** | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 100.0 | 40.8 (1.29) | 28.2 (1.25) | 26.8 (1.18) | 4.3 (0.56) |
| $20,000 or more | 100.0 | 57.0 (0.65) | 28.2 (0.58) | 13.6 (0.45) | 1.2 (0.14) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 100.0 | 46.9 (1.39) | 29.7 (1.33) | 21.0 (1.17) | 2.4 (0.42) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 100.0 | 52.4 (1.42) | 30.2 (1.27) | 15.9 (0.98) | 1.5 (0.35) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 100.0 | 58.7 (1.55) | 29.2 (1.42) | 11.5 (0.96) | *0.6 (0.29) |
| $75,000 or more | 100.0 | 67.5 (1.12) | 25.2 (1.04) | 6.8 (0.57) | *0.5 (0.19) |
| **Poverty status[11]** | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 41.3 (1.58) | 27.8 (1.42) | 26.9 (1.37) | 4.0 (0.62) |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 48.0 (1.26) | 29.5 (1.22) | 20.2 (1.06) | 2.4 (0.36) |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 61.8 (0.80) | 27.5 (0.73) | 9.9 (0.45) | 0.7 (0.15) |
| **Health insurance coverage[12]** | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 59.6 (0.71) | 28.0 (0.64) | 11.5 (0.45) | 0.8 (0.13) |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 42.9 (1.05) | 28.0 (1.00) | 24.6 (0.97) | 4.5 (0.46) |
| Other | 100.0 | 59.3 (3.63) | 25.6 (3.00) | 14.2 (2.51) | † |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 46.0 (1.90) | 31.5 (1.61) | 21.2 (1.44) | 1.3 (0.31) |
| **Place of residence** | | | | | |
| Large MSA\13 | 100.0 | 55.4 (0.81) | 26.9 (0.69) | 16.1 (0.58) | 1.5 (0.19) |
| Small MSA\13 | 100.0 | 53.6 (1.08) | 29.3 (0.98) | 15.2 (0.77) | 2.0 (0.30) |
| Not in MSA\13 | 100.0 | 50.9 (1.34) | 29.9 (1.11) | 17.0 (1.03) | 2.2 (0.38) |

| | Region | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast | 100.0 | 55.5 (1.29) | 28.5 (1.15) | 14.6 (0.89) | 1.4 (0.34) |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 54.2 (1.25) | 28.7 (1.08) | 15.6 (0.92) | 1.6 (0.27) |
| South | 100.0 | 53.6 (0.97) | 27.3 (0.85) | 16.9 (0.70) | 2.2 (0.29) |
| West | 100.0 | 53.2 (1.25) | 29.3 (1.06) | 15.8 (0.94) | 1.8 (0.29) |

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

1.  Respondent-assessed health status is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say {subject's name} health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

2. Unknowns for the column variables are not included  in the denominators when calculating percentages.


3. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.  Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

4.  In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race"  but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

5. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

6. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.  Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

7.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

8.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

9. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

11.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.


12. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.
    Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").


13. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.


DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table IX. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | Current health status[1] | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
| | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year |
| | Percent distribution[2] (standard error) | | | | | | | | |
| Total[3] (crude) | 19.0 (0.49) | 79.7 (0.49) | 1.3 (0.13) | 25.9 (1.16) | 70.3 (1.22) | 3.9 (0.51) | 25.6 (3.57) | 57.6 (3.94) | 16.8 (3.06) |
| Total[3] (age-adjusted) | 18.9 (0.49) | 79.8 (0.49) | 1.3 (0.13) | 26.6 (1.19) | 69.6 (1.24) | 3.8 (0.50) | 26.4 (3.59) | 57.2 (3.93) | 16.4 (3.03) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 19.6 (0.68) | 78.9 (0.69) | 1.5 (0.21) | 26.1 (1.60) | 70.0 (1.69) | 3.9 (0.71) | 27.0 (5.21) | 55.3 (5.77) | 17.7 (4.69) |
| Female | 18.4 (0.67) | 80.5 (0.69) | 1.1 (0.16) | 25.5 (1.79) | 70.6 (1.85) | 3.9 (0.73) | 24.1 (4.89) | 60.1 (5.41) | 15.8 (3.86) |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 25.8 (1.13) | 72.7 (1.17) | 1.5 (0.25) | 36.6 (2.90) | 60.1 (2.93) | 3.3 (0.88) | 30.4 (8.19) | 56.9 (9.12) | *12.7 (5.51) |
| 5-11 years | 17.5 (0.76) | 81.4 (0.77) | 1.1 (0.21) | 26.6 (1.98) | 70.3 (2.06) | 3.1 (0.76) | 29.5 (5.75) | 53.7 (6.39) | *16.7 (5.43) |
| 12-17 years | 16.0 (0.73) | 82.6 (0.75) | 1.4 (0.23) | 20.2 (1.65) | 74.9 (1.79) | 4.8 (0.89) | 20.2 (5.58) | 61.5 (6.14) | 18.3 (4.49) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[4] | 19.1 (0.50) | 79.7 (0.50) | 1.3 (0.13) | 25.7 (1.17) | 70.4 (1.22) | 4.0 (0.53) | 25.1 (3.60) | 57.7 (3.99) | 17.2 (3.12) |
| White | 18.3 (0.54) | 80.4 (0.55) | 1.3 (0.15) | 25.9 (1.39) | 69.3 (1.47) | 4.8 (0.68) | 26.4 (4.13) | 55.2 (4.69) | 18.4 (3.61) |
| Black or African American | 20.9 (1.39) | 77.9 (1.39) | 1.2 (0.30) | 24.4 (2.51) | 73.5 (2.55) | *2.1 (0.74) | *20.5 (7.00) | 62.8 (7.85) | *16.6 (6.37) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 23.0 (4.97) | 74.8 (5.48) | † | 35.9 (9.72) | 64.1 (9.72) | - | - | 100 (0.00) | - |
| Asian | 26.5 (2.90) | 72.4 (2.95) | † | *23.5 (7.49) | 75.0 (7.53) | † | *70.4 (21.21) | † | - |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | † | 82.8 (11.58) | - | † | *73.8 (24.43) | - | - | 100 (0.00) | - |
| 2 or more races[5] | 17.4 (2.41) | 80.9 (2.67) | † | 32.8 (7.70) | 66.4 (7.72) | † | *45.9 (22.55) | *54.1 (22.55) | - |
| Black or African American and white | 25.3 (4.69) | 74.1 (4.70) | † | *26.9 (9.75) | 73.1 (9.75) | - | † | † | - |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | *16.6 (5.19) | 79.3 (6.12) | † | *58.1 (18.59) | *41.9 (18.59) | - | - | - | - |
| Hispanic origin and race[6] | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 25.2 (1.06) | 72.7 (1.09) | 2.1 (0.36) | 33.5 (2.34) | 62.9 (2.37) | 3.6 (0.92) | 29.9 (5.27) | 52.4 (6.03) | 17.6 (5.11) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 26.1 (1.28) | 71.9 (1.33) | 2.0 (0.44) | 35.2 (2.77) | 61.8 (2.78) | *2.9 (0.92) | 36.5 (6.65) | 52.5 (7.24) | *11.1 (4.29) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 17.7 (0.54) | 81.1 (0.54) | 1.1 (0.14) | 22.9 (1.34) | 73.2 (1.42) | 4.0 (0.62) | 23.7 (4.62) | 59.8 (5.05) | 16.4 (3.74) |
| White only | 16.5 (0.61) | 82.4 (0.61) | 1.1 (0.16) | 21.0 (1.68) | 73.6 (1.83) | 5.3 (0.92) | 21.2 (6.00) | 56.8 (6.90) | 22.0 (5.44) |
| Black or African American only | 20.6 (1.42) | 78.1 (1.43) | 1.3 (0.32) | 24.3 (2.56) | 73.7 (2.61) | *2.0 (0.76) | *21.6 (7.31) | 66.1 (7.94) | *12.3 (5.86) |
| Family structure[7] | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 18.7 (0.57) | 80.2 (0.57) | 1.1 (0.14) | 25.6 (1.57) | 70.0 (1.62) | 4.3 (0.69) | 31.2 (5.46) | 54.1 (5.75) | 14.7 (3.89) |
| Mother, no father | 19.6 (1.05) | 78.5 (1.09) | 2.0 (0.36) | 26.4 (2.13) | 70.4 (2.23) | 3.2 (0.88) | 17.3 (4.12) | 62.0 (5.75) | 20.7 (5.16) |
| Father, no mother | 20.0 (2.36) | 78.3 (2.45) | † | 24.8 (5.84) | 73.0 (5.90) | † | † | 75.6 (16.72) | † |
| Neither mother nor father | 22.3 (2.97) | 76.6 (2.92) | † | 26.0 (5.15) | 70.3 (5.34) | † | † | *49.9 (20.17) | † |
| Parent's education[8] | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 25.9 (1.54) | 71.8 (1.59) | 2.3 (0.54) | 27.7 (2.67) | 67.7 (2.73) | 4.7 (1.24) | 31.8 (6.75) | 51.8 (7.36) | *16.4 (6.20) |
| High school diploma or GED[9] | 18.8 (1.00) | 79.9 (1.02) | 1.4 (0.26) | 24.8 (2.00) | 72.8 (2.08) | *2.3 (0.74) | 19.4 (5.14) | 63.5 (6.99) | *17.1 (5.98) |
| More than high school | 17.9 (0.60) | 80.9 (0.60) | 1.2 (0.16) | 25.3 (1.82) | 70.2 (1.89) | 4.5 (0.84) | 24.8 (6.26) | 57.3 (6.80) | 17.9 (4.77) |

|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Family income[10]** | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 21.6 (1.35) | 76.6 (1.36) | 1.8 (0.38) | 26.8 (2.14) | 69.8 (2.28) | 3.5 (1.00) | *18.4 (5.76) | 58.4 (7.00) | 23.3 (6.12) |
| $20,000 or more | 18.9 (0.55) | 79.9 (0.56) | 1.2 (0.14) | 26.1 (1.47) | 69.8 (1.53) | 4.1 (0.62) | 30.2 (5.35) | 60.9 (5.49) | *8.9 (2.77) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 20.4 (1.23) | 77.7 (1.29) | 1.9 (0.41) | 31.8 (3.08) | 64.8 (3.10) | 3.4 (0.99) | 34.4 (8.08) | 56.8 (7.98) | † |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 21.2 (1.23) | 78.2 (1.26) | *0.7 (0.20) | 25.8 (2.90) | 71.5 (2.99) | *2.7 (1.00) | *29.4 (9.57) | 53.5 (11.14) | *17.2 (7.79) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 18.4 (1.31) | 79.8 (1.36) | 1.8 (0.47) | 28.4 (4.22) | 67.3 (4.43) | *4.3 (1.89) | † | *62.1 (22.12) | - |
| $75,000 or more | 17.9 (0.97) | 81.3 (0.98) | 0.8 (0.20) | 20.1 (3.54) | 73.1 (3.98) | *6.8 (2.20) | † | 66.3 (18.68) | † |
| **Poverty status[11]** | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 20.4 (1.48) | 77.2 (1.54) | 2.3 (0.52) | 27.6 (2.60) | 68.3 (2.77) | *4.1 (1.27) | *21.2 (6.93) | 60.5 (7.79) | *18.3 (5.94) |
| Near poor | 22.1 (1.23) | 76.6 (1.25) | 1.3 (0.28) | 28.3 (2.60) | 69.0 (2.64) | 2.7 (0.75) | 38.0 (7.24) | 49.7 (6.81) | *12.3 (4.69) |
| Not poor | 18.4 (0.69) | 80.6 (0.70) | 1.0 (0.17) | 25.8 (2.06) | 69.2 (2.20) | 4.9 (1.04) | *22.9 (9.14) | 66.7 (9.67) | *10.5 (4.86) |
| **Health insurance coverage[12]** | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 17.8 (0.59) | 81.2 (0.59) | 1.0 (0.15) | 23.3 (1.72) | 71.6 (1.81) | 5.1 (0.85) | 30.3 (7.61) | 50.5 (7.82) | 19.2 (5.48) |
| Medicaid or other public | 23.1 (1.04) | 74.9 (1.05) | 2.0 (0.33) | 28.9 (2.05) | 68.3 (2.12) | 2.8 (0.72) | 24.3 (4.39) | 59.0 (4.99) | 16.7 (3.98) |
| Other | 19.0 (3.02) | 79.7 (3.13) | † | 30.1 (7.97) | 69.9 (7.97) | - | † | † | † |
| Uninsured | 18.5 (1.48) | 79.7 (1.56) | 1.8 (0.52) | 23.5 (2.82) | 73.2 (2.92) | *3.3 (1.07) | *18.9 (9.09) | 79.0 (9.34) | † |
| **Place of residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[13] | 19.5 (0.71) | 79.1 (0.73) | 1.4 (0.20) | 24.8 (1.69) | 71.2 (1.78) | 4.0 (0.74) | 30.0 (5.45) | 53.2 (5.72) | *16.8 (5.12) |
| Small MSA[13] | 18.3 (0.82) | 80.6 (0.81) | 1.1 (0.23) | 30.0 (2.24) | 65.2 (2.32) | 4.8 (1.06) | 27.8 (6.82) | 56.3 (7.31) | *16.0 (4.88) |
| Not in MSA[13] | 19.0 (1.15) | 79.6 (1.16) | 1.4 (0.31) | 21.8 (2.07) | 76.2 (2.07) | *2.0 (0.78) | *14.6 (5.64) | 67.5 (7.42) | *17.9 (5.83) |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 17.0 (1.18) | 81.7 (1.20) | 1.4 (0.28) | 27.8 (2.80) | 68.8 (2.92) | *3.4 (1.16) | *28.0 (11.38) | 44.1 (12.25) | *27.9 (10.96) |
| Midwest | 16.0 (1.01) | 83.0 (1.02) | 1.0 (0.23) | 24.7 (2.53) | 71.6 (2.66) | *3.7 (1.12) | 30.6 (8.40) | 46.6 (8.67) | *22.8 (8.61) |
| South | 21.2 (0.86) | 77.5 (0.85) | 1.4 (0.24) | 25.5 (1.93) | 69.9 (2.00) | 4.6 (0.92) | 20.1 (5.11) | 67.8 (5.49) | 12.1 (3.62) |
| West | 20.3 (0.92) | 78.1 (0.97) | 1.5 (0.30) | 26.1 (2.28) | 70.6 (2.39) | 3.3 (0.88) | 30.3 (7.03) | 55.4 (7.79) | *14.3 (5.01) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

1. Current health status is based on the following the question in the family core section of the survey:  "Would you say {subject's name} health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" and the following question from the sample child section: "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say {child's name}'s health is better, worse, or about the same?"

2. Unknowns for the column variables are not included  in the denominators when calculating percents.   This table consists of conditional percents: the total number of children in excellent or very good health (shown in table 7) serves as the denominator for the percents in columns 1-3 above.  Likewise, the number of children in good health is the denominator for the percents in columns 4-6, while the total number of children in fair or poor health is the denominator for the percents in columns 7-9.

3. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.  Additionally, percents may not add to totals because of rounding.

4. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race"  but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

5. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

6. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

7. Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

8. Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

9. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

11. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

12. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

13. MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table X. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

| Selected characteristic | All children 5-17 years | Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | 1-2 days | 3-5 days | 6-10 days | 11 or more days | Did not go to school |
| | | Percent distribution[2] (standard error) | | | | | |
| Total[3] (crude) | 100.0 | 27.3 (0.63) | 30.1 (0.61) | 25.5 (0.59) | 10.9 (0.42) | 5.1 (0.28) | 1.0 (0.13) |
| Total[3] (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 27.3 (0.63) | 30.1 (0.61) | 25.5 (0.59) | 10.9 (0.42) | 5.1 (0.28) | 1.0 (0.13) |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 28.6 (0.85) | 29.5 (0.83) | 24.5 (0.81) | 11.0 (0.60) | 5.4 (0.39) | 1.0 (0.19) |
| Female | 100.0 | 26.0 (0.83) | 30.7 (0.85) | 26.6 (0.82) | 10.9 (0.57) | 4.9 (0.39) | 0.9 (0.18) |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 5-11 years | 100.0 | 26.9 (0.82) | 31.7 (0.88) | 25.2 (0.82) | 10.9 (0.58) | 3.8 (0.33) | 1.5 (0.23) |
| 12-17 years | 100.0 | 27.7 (0.90) | 28.3 (0.86) | 25.9 (0.84) | 11.0 (0.60) | 6.7 (0.46) | 0.4 (0.11) |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[4] | 100.0 | 27.3 (0.64) | 30.2 (0.61) | 25.5 (0.60) | 10.9 (0.43) | 5.1 (0.28) | 1.0 (0.14) |
| White | 100.0 | 24.1 (0.69) | 31.3 (0.71) | 26.1 (0.68) | 11.9 (0.51) | 5.5 (0.33) | 1.1 (0.16) |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 38.1 (1.69) | 26.0 (1.39) | 24.2 (1.39) | 7.5 (0.79) | 3.7 (0.61) | *0.5 (0.25) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | 25.4 (5.65) | 25.9 (6.38) | 34.9 (6.09) | *6.8 (2.86) | *6.9 (3.37) | - |
| Asian | 100.0 | 48.2 (3.63) | 27.0 (2.91) | 16.2 (2.49) | 5.6 (1.35) | *2.1 (0.84) | † |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | *36.0 (15.56) | † | ‡43.3 (17.34) | † | - | - |
| 2 or more races[5] | 100.0 | 28.1 (3.41) | 26.8 (3.50) | 26.8 (3.46) | 10.9 (2.27) | *6.6 (2.10) | † |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | 26.3 (5.65) | 32.9 (6.18) | 29.1 (5.94) | *6.2 (2.53) | *5.5 (2.13) | - |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | *23.4 (7.03) | *18.1 (6.20) | 31.6 (7.72) | *13.5 (5.85) | *13.3 (5.77) | - |
| Hispanic origin and race[6] | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 34.7 (1.29) | 28.4 (1.18) | 22.0 (1.10) | 9.3 (0.75) | 4.8 (0.52) | 0.8 (0.22) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 34.4 (1.54) | 29.1 (1.44) | 21.2 (1.34) | 10.4 (0.95) | 4.1 (0.55) | *0.8 (0.26) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 25.7 (0.71) | 30.5 (0.69) | 26.3 (0.68) | 11.3 (0.48) | 5.2 (0.32) | 1.0 (0.15) |
| White only | 100.0 | 20.9 (0.78) | 32.0 (0.84) | 27.3 (0.80) | 12.8 (0.60) | 5.8 (0.40) | 1.2 (0.19) |
| Black or African American only | 100.0 | 38.4 (1.73) | 25.9 (1.41) | 24.4 (1.42) | 7.6 (0.80) | 3.4 (0.59) | † |

| | Total | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Family structure[7]** | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 27.4 (0.76) | 31.9 (0.74) | 25.5 (0.71) | 9.9 (0.50) | 4.2 (0.30) | 1.2 (0.17) |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 26.0 (1.19) | 24.9 (1.17) | 26.8 (1.22) | 13.8 (0.89) | 8.2 (0.77) | *0.4 (0.16) |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 26.7 (2.81) | 31.7 (3.08) | 20.8 (2.54) | 16.1 (2.54) | 4.6 (1.22) | - |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 35.5 (3.26) | 25.0 (2.77) | 23.4 (2.88) | 8.2 (1.63) | *5.7 (1.70) | *2.3 (0.83) |
| **Parent's education[8]** | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 35.6 (1.79) | 25.6 (1.54) | 21.6 (1.46) | 9.1 (0.99) | 7.3 (0.92) | *0.8 (0.36) |
| High school diploma or GED[9] | 100.0 | 27.9 (1.23) | 28.1 (1.27) | 25.0 (1.17) | 12.8 (0.94) | 5.2 (0.55) | *1.0 (0.31) |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 25.0 (0.76) | 32.0 (0.80) | 26.7 (0.76) | 10.7 (0.52) | 4.7 (0.34) | 0.9 (0.15) |
| **Family income[10]** | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 100.0 | 30.5 (1.56) | 23.3 (1.45) | 24.1 (1.40) | 12.3 (1.04) | 8.6 (0.88) | *1.2 (0.38) |
| $20,000 or more | 100.0 | 26.0 (0.70) | 31.3 (0.68) | 26.4 (0.67) | 10.9 (0.48) | 4.6 (0.30) | 0.9 (0.14) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 100.0 | 29.5 (1.51) | 25.7 (1.47) | 26.2 (1.57) | 12.0 (1.08) | 6.2 (0.78) | *0.4 (0.18) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 100.0 | 27.1 (1.52) | 27.0 (1.46) | 26.3 (1.38) | 13.4 (1.13) | 4.7 (0.65) | 1.5 (0.39) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 100.0 | 24.2 (1.64) | 34.2 (1.74) | 24.1 (1.63) | 10.5 (1.10) | 5.9 (0.91) | *1.2 (0.46) |
| $75,000 or more | 100.0 | 22.9 (1.20) | 34.3 (1.31) | 28.9 (1.28) | 10.3 (0.87) | 3.1 (0.43) | *0.6 (0.19) |
| **Poverty status[11]** | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 30.4 (1.73) | 24.2 (1.62) | 24.1 (1.63) | 11.8 (1.15) | 8.3 (1.01) | *1.2 (0.44) |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 29.3 (1.51) | 23.1 (1.29) | 26.3 (1.34) | 13.6 (1.09) | 6.6 (0.73) | *1.1 (0.34) |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 23.8 (0.84) | 33.2 (0.86) | 27.1 (0.86) | 11.0 (0.56) | 4.2 (0.36) | 0.8 (0.16) |
| **Health insurance coverage[12]** | | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 25.3 (0.77) | 32.8 (0.76) | 26.2 (0.74) | 10.8 (0.52) | 4.2 (0.31) | 0.7 (0.14) |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 30.1 (1.30) | 22.8 (1.16) | 25.1 (1.14) | 12.5 (0.91) | 8.3 (0.76) | 1.1 (0.28) |
| Other | 100.0 | 33.7 (4.06) | 33.2 (3.77) | 21.4 (3.45) | 6.5 (1.83) | *4.4 (1.63) | † |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 32.1 (1.84) | 28.2 (1.85) | 23.4 (1.71) | 9.4 (1.17) | 4.3 (0.82) | 2.6 (0.73) |
| **Place of residence** | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[13] | 100.0 | 30.9 (0.92) | 29.5 (0.86) | 24.2 (0.81) | 9.7 (0.54) | 4.8 (0.38) | 0.8 (0.17) |
| Small MSA[13] | 100.0 | 23.8 (1.04) | 31.1 (1.01) | 26.6 (1.03) | 11.8 (0.77) | 6.0 (0.54) | 0.7 (0.21) |
| Not in MSA[13] | 100.0 | 24.5 (1.45) | 29.8 (1.54) | 27.0 (1.52) | 12.6 (1.10) | 4.4 (0.59) | 1.7 (0.42) |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 23.9 (1.49) | 31.8 (1.62) | 26.2 (1.46) | 11.4 (1.04) | 6.3 (0.80) | *0.5 (0.21) |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 22.8 (1.36) | 32.6 (1.26) | 27.2 (1.25) | 11.2 (0.91) | 4.8 (0.61) | 1.4 (0.34) |
| South | 100.0 | 30.2 (1.06) | 28.4 (1.03) | 25.2 (0.97) | 10.8 (0.73) | 4.5 (0.42) | 0.9 (0.23) |
| West | 100.0 | 30.0 (1.21) | 28.9 (1.09) | 24.0 (1.20) | 10.5 (0.78) | 5.6 (0.54) | 1.0 (0.23) |
| **Current health status** | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 100.0 | 27.6 (0.70) | 32.1 (0.70) | 25.7 (0.64) | 10.1 (0.44) | 3.6 (0.26) | 1.0 (0.14) |
| Good | 100.0 | 27.5 (1.45) | 22.5 (1.37) | 25.2 (1.39) | 14.3 (1.15) | 9.7 (0.92) | *0.8 (0.29) |
| Fair or poor | 100.0 | 12.6 (3.15) | 13.0 (3.12) | 23.1 (3.55) | 17.1 (3.05) | 31.7 (4.32) | † |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

1.  Number of school days missed in past 12 months is based  on the question, "During the past 12 months, that is since {12 month reference date}, about how many days did {child's name} miss school because of illness or injury?"

2.  Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

3.  Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status.  Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.


4.  In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.   Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

5.  The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group.  Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

6. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.  Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

7.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

8.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

9. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

10. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

11.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.


12. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

13.  MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.


DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XI. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Has no usual place of health care[2] | Has usual place of health care[2] | All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care | Clinic | Doctor's office | Emergency room | Hospital outpatient | Some other place | Doesn't go to one place most often |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Percent distribution\3 (standard error) | | | | | |
| Total[4] (crude) | 100.0 | 4.8 (0.25) | 95.2 (0.25) | 100.0 | 20.1 (0.58) | 78.0 (0.60) | 0.7 (0.09) | 0.8 (0.09) | 0.2 (0.05) | 0.2 (0.04) |
| Total[4] (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 4.8 (0.24) | 95.2 (0.24) | 100.0 | 20.1 (0.58) | 78.0 (0.60) | 0.7 (0.09) | 0.8 (0.09) | 0.2 (0.05) | 0.2 (0.04) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 5.0 (0.33) | 95.0 (0.33) | 100.0 | 19.7 (0.72) | 78.3 (0.75) | 0.7 (0.13) | 0.8 (0.11) | *0.2 (0.06) | 0.2 (0.07) |
| Female | 100.0 | 4.5 (0.34) | 95.5 (0.34) | 100.0 | 20.5 (0.72) | 77.6 (0.75) | 0.7 (0.13) | 0.9 (0.15) | *0.2 (0.08) | *0.1 (0.05) |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 100.0 | 2.6 (0.38) | 97.4 (0.38) | 100.0 | 21.4 (0.91) | 77.0 (0.95) | 0.7 (0.16) | 0.8 (0.16) | † | † |
| 5-11 years | 100.0 | 4.4 (0.37) | 95.6 (0.37) | 100.0 | 20.4 (0.83) | 77.8 (0.84) | 0.6 (0.14) | 0.8 (0.15) | *0.2 (0.07) | *0.1 (0.07) |
| 12-17 years | 100.0 | 6.8 (0.46) | 93.2 (0.46) | 100.0 | 18.7 (0.77) | 79.0 (0.82) | 0.8 (0.17) | 0.9 (0.17) | *0.3 (0.11) | 0.4 (0.10) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[5] | 100.0 | 4.8 (0.25) | 95.2 (0.25) | 100.0 | 20.1 (0.58) | 78.0 (0.61) | 0.7 (0.09) | 0.8 (0.09) | 0.2 (0.04) | 0.2 (0.04) |
| White | 100.0 | 4.6 (0.27) | 95.4 (0.27) | 100.0 | 19.2 (0.65) | 79.1 (0.68) | 0.6 (0.10) | 0.7 (0.09) | 0.2 (0.05) | 0.2 (0.05) |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 4.7 (0.71) | 95.3 (0.71) | 100.0 | 24.0 (1.32) | 73.0 (1.41) | 1.2 (0.30) | 1.6 (0.35) | † | † |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | *8.0 (3.11) | 92.0 (3.11) | 100.0 | 45.6 (7.24) | 52.4 (6.62) | † | - | † | - |
| Asian | 100.0 | 8.2 (1.82) | 91.8 (1.82) | 100.0 | 17.5 (2.44) | 81.1 (2.52) | † | † | † | † |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | † | 83.3 (13.13) | 100.0 | † | 87.4 (9.65) | - | - | - | - |
| 2 or more races[6] | 100.0 | *3.2 (1.21) | 96.8 (1.21) | 100.0 | 19.5 (2.42) | 77.8 (2.58) | † | *1.3 (0.54) | † | - |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | *4.1 (1.87) | 95.9 (1.87) | 100.0 | 16.9 (3.29) | 80.5 (3.44) | † | † | † | - |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | † | 98.8 (1.15) | 100.0 | 25.7 (5.99) | 72.4 (6.06) | - | † | - | - |
| Hispanic origin and race[7] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 9.8 (0.62) | 90.2 (0.62) | 100.0 | 34.8 (1.25) | 61.5 (1.29) | 1.4 (0.31) | 1.6 (0.27) | † | 0.5 (0.14) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 11.3 (0.78) | 88.7 (0.78) | 100.0 | 37.7 (1.57) | 58.4 (1.62) | 1.6 (0.39) | 1.4 (0.30) | † | 0.7 (0.20) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 3.6 (0.26) | 96.4 (0.26) | 100.0 | 16.8 (0.61) | 81.6 (0.64) | 0.5 (0.09) | 0.7 (0.10) | 0.2 (0.06) | *0.1 (0.04) |
| White only | 100.0 | 3.0 (0.28) | 97.0 (0.28) | 100.0 | 14.8 (0.71) | 84.0 (0.74) | 0.4 (0.09) | 0.4 (0.09) | 0.2 (0.06) | *0.1 (0.05) |
| Black or African American only | 100.0 | 4.6 (0.71) | 95.4 (0.71) | 100.0 | 23.6 (1.35) | 73.4 (1.44) | 1.2 (0.31) | 1.7 (0.36) | † | † |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Family structure[8]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 4.2 (0.26) | 95.8 (0.26) | 100.0 | 18.1 (0.63) | 80.4 (0.66) | 0.5 (0.10) | 0.6 (0.10) | 0.2 (0.07) | 0.2 (0.05) |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 5.7 (0.57) | 94.3 (0.57) | 100.0 | 25.8 (1.10) | 71.4 (1.17) | 1.3 (0.27) | 1.2 (0.23) | † | *0.2 (0.11) |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 8.0 (1.40) | 92.0 (1.40) | 100.0 | 20.6 (2.42) | 77.2 (2.53) | † | † | † | - |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 8.7 (1.45) | 91.3 (1.45) | 100.0 | 27.6 (2.93) | 67.9 (3.06) | *1.4 (0.55) | *3.0 (1.17) | - | † |
| **Parent's education[9]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 11.1 (0.98) | 88.9 (0.98) | 100.0 | 42.0 (1.66) | 53.3 (1.73) | 2.2 (0.47) | 1.7 (0.38) | † | *0.6 (0.21) |
| High school diploma or GED[10] | 100.0 | 5.5 (0.51) | 94.5 (0.51) | 100.0 | 23.7 (1.11) | 74.3 (1.13) | 0.8 (0.21) | 0.8 (0.20) | *0.2 (0.08) | † |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 3.1 (0.26) | 96.9 (0.26) | 100.0 | 14.5 (0.62) | 84.2 (0.65) | 0.4 (0.08) | 0.6 (0.10) | 0.2 (0.07) | *0.1 (0.04) |
| **Family income[11]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 100.0 | 9.2 (0.83) | 90.8 (0.83) | 100.0 | 36.0 (1.49) | 60.3 (1.55) | 2.0 (0.39) | 1.4 (0.30) | † | *0.2 (0.08) |
| $20,000 or more | 100.0 | 3.7 (0.24) | 96.3 (0.24) | 100.0 | 16.7 (0.58) | 81.8 (0.61) | 0.4 (0.08) | 0.7 (0.10) | 0.2 (0.06) | 0.2 (0.05) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 100.0 | 6.2 (0.58) | 93.8 (0.58) | 100.0 | 28.2 (1.37) | 68.5 (1.44) | 0.9 (0.22) | 1.5 (0.31) | † | *0.6 (0.22) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 100.0 | 4.7 (0.58) | 95.3 (0.58) | 100.0 | 18.9 (1.13) | 79.3 (1.17) | *0.6 (0.24) | 0.7 (0.21) | † | † |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 100.0 | 2.6 (0.50) | 97.4 (0.50) | 100.0 | 12.6 (1.11) | 86.2 (1.14) | † | *0.6 (0.24) | † | † |
| $75,000 or more | 100.0 | 2.1 (0.39) | 97.9 (0.39) | 100.0 | 10.9 (0.81) | 88.3 (0.83) | † | *0.5 (0.14) | † | † |
| **Poverty status[12]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 8.9 (0.96) | 91.1 (0.96) | 100.0 | 36.8 (1.67) | 59.8 (1.70) | 1.8 (0.40) | 1.3 (0.33) | † | † |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 6.6 (0.57) | 93.4 (0.57) | 100.0 | 26.1 (1.26) | 70.5 (1.33) | 0.9 (0.22) | 1.6 (0.31) | *0.4 (0.19) | *0.4 (0.16) |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 2.6 (0.28) | 97.4 (0.28) | 100.0 | 12.8 (0.66) | 86.1 (0.69) | *0.3 (0.09) | 0.5 (0.10) | *0.2 (0.06) | *0.1 (0.05) |
| **Health insurance coverage[13]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 2.3 (0.20) | 97.7 (0.20) | 100.0 | 12.0 (0.60) | 87.2 (0.62) | *0.2 (0.08) | 0.3 (0.08) | *0.2 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.04) |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 3.8 (0.49) | 96.2 (0.49) | 100.0 | 33.4 (1.12) | 63.9 (1.16) | 0.9 (0.20) | 1.5 (0.24) | † | *0.1 (0.07) |
| Other | 100.0 | *2.0 (0.95) | 98.0 (0.95) | 100.0 | 36.9 (3.99) | 54.7 (4.30) | † | 6.6 (1.52) | † | - |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 25.7 (1.43) | 74.3 (1.43) | 100.0 | 39.5 (2.09) | 52.6 (2.11) | 4.4 (0.84) | *1.1 (0.38) | *0.8 (0.37) | 1.6 (0.46) |
| **Place of residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[14] | 100.0 | 4.7 (0.31) | 95.3 (0.31) | 100.0 | 18.3 (0.68) | 79.5 (0.72) | 0.7 (0.13) | 1.0 (0.14) | *0.2 (0.08) | 0.2 (0.07) |
| Small MSA[14] | 100.0 | 5.1 (0.45) | 94.9 (0.45) | 100.0 | 19.1 (1.10) | 78.9 (1.15) | 0.7 (0.16) | 0.9 (0.18) | *0.2 (0.09) | *0.2 (0.07) |
| Not in MSA[14] | 100.0 | 4.4 (0.67) | 95.6 (0.67) | 100.0 | 26.3 (1.75) | 72.5 (1.83) | *0.7 (0.22) | *0.3 (0.14) | † | † |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 1.4 (0.28) | 98.6 (0.28) | 100.0 | 13.1 (0.99) | 85.6 (1.02) | *0.3 (0.12) | 0.9 (0.22) | - | † |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 3.2 (0.38) | 96.8 (0.38) | 100.0 | 26.1 (1.35) | 72.1 (1.41) | *0.7 (0.21) | 0.8 (0.19) | † | *0.2 (0.10) |
| South | 100.0 | 5.8 (0.46) | 94.2 (0.46) | 100.0 | 16.1 (0.95) | 82.2 (0.99) | 0.8 (0.15) | 0.7 (0.15) | *0.1 (0.06) | *0.1 (0.05) |
| West | 100.0 | 7.3 (0.62) | 92.7 (0.62) | 100.0 | 25.6 (1.18) | 71.5 (1.26) | 0.9 (0.22) | 1.0 (0.21) | *0.6 (0.18) | *0.4 (0.13) |
| **Current health status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 100.0 | 4.3 (0.26) | 95.7 (0.26) | 100.0 | 18.5 (0.59) | 79.7 (0.63) | 0.7 (0.10) | 0.9 (0.11) | 0.2 (0.05) | 0.2 (0.05) |
| Good | 100.0 | 7.3 (0.76) | 92.7 (0.76) | 100.0 | 27.2 (1.29) | 70.7 (1.31) | 0.8 (0.21) | 0.8 (0.18) | † | *0.3 (0.13) |
| Fair or poor | 100.0 | *4.0 (1.25) | 96.0 (1.25) | 100.0 | 34.1 (3.65) | 63.0 (3.71) | † | † | - | † |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero.

1. Usual place of health care is based on the question "Is there a place that {child's name} USUALLY goes when {he/she} is sick or you need advice about {his/her} health?"

2. Usual place of health care is based on the question, "What kind of place is it/What kind of place does {child's name} go to most often —clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

3. Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

4. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

5. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

6. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

7. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

8. Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

9. Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

10. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

11. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

12. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.


13. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

   Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

14. MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | 6 months or less | More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Percent distribution[3] (standard error) | | | | |
| Total[4] (crude) | 100.0 | 73.6 (0.54) | 16.4 (0.45) | 6.1 (0.26) | 1.6 (0.14) | 2.2 (0.17) |
| Total[4] (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 73.6 (0.54) | 16.5 (0.45) | 6.2 (0.25) | 1.6 (0.14) | 2.2 (0.17) |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 73.6 (0.73) | 16.6 (0.62) | 6.0 (0.34) | 1.6 (0.18) | 2.2 (0.24) |
| Female | 100.0 | 73.7 (0.74) | 16.3 (0.63) | 6.3 (0.39) | 1.5 (0.19) | 2.2 (0.22) |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 100.0 | 86.4 (0.71) | 9.9 (0.61) | 1.5 (0.23) | *0.2 (0.09) | 2.0 (0.27) |
| 5-11 years | 100.0 | 71.0 (0.88) | 17.7 (0.76) | 7.6 (0.47) | 1.7 (0.23) | 1.9 (0.24) |
| 12-17 years | 100.0 | 66.5 (0.92) | 20.3 (0.81) | 8.2 (0.48) | 2.4 (0.29) | 2.7 (0.30) |
| Race | | | | | | |
| One race[5] | 100.0 | 73.4 (0.55) | 16.6 (0.46) | 6.2 (0.26) | 1.6 (0.14) | 2.2 (0.17) |
| White | 100.0 | 74.5 (0.61) | 15.7 (0.50) | 6.1 (0.29) | 1.6 (0.16) | 2.1 (0.18) |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 70.8 (1.32) | 19.7 (1.18) | 6.0 (0.61) | *1.1 (0.33) | 2.4 (0.49) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | 70.6 (5.76) | 19.5 (5.17) | *5.7 (2.81) | † | † |
| Asian | 100.0 | 63.7 (3.02) | 21.7 (2.82) | 8.0 (1.70) | *2.5 (0.86) | 4.2 (1.21) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | 75.3 (11.32) | *24.7 (11.32) | - | - | - |
| 2 or more races[6] | 100.0 | 81.1 (2.49) | 10.4 (1.78) | 6.0 (1.66) | *1.3 (0.62) | † |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | 83.7 (3.39) | 9.7 (2.62) | *6.1 (2.45) | - | † |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | 76.9 (6.09) | *12.8 (4.75) | † | † | † |
| Hispanic origin and race[7] | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 66.7 (1.13) | 16.0 (0.77) | 9.0 (0.62) | 3.4 (0.42) | 4.9 (0.51) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 64.4 (1.40) | 15.6 (0.90) | 10.7 (0.81) | 4.0 (0.52) | 5.2 (0.62) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 75.3 (0.62) | 16.6 (0.53) | 5.5 (0.29) | 1.1 (0.14) | 1.6 (0.16) |
| White only | 100.0 | 77.0 (0.70) | 15.6 (0.60) | 5.1 (0.32) | 1.0 (0.15) | 1.2 (0.16) |
| Black or African American only | 100.0 | 70.4 (1.35) | 20.1 (1.22) | 6.0 (0.63) | *1.0 (0.34) | 2.4 (0.51) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family structure[8] | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 74.1 (0.63) | 16.4 (0.52) | 5.8 (0.30) | 1.6 (0.16) | 2.2 (0.19) |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 73.6 (0.99) | 16.8 (0.88) | 5.9 (0.50) | 1.4 (0.27) | 2.2 (0.33) |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 68.1 (2.57) | 16.2 (2.00) | 11.9 (1.78) | *1.8 (0.68) | *2.0 (0.75) |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 68.8 (2.73) | 15.3 (2.12) | 10.7 (1.99) | *1.8 (0.69) | 3.3 (0.90) |
| Parent's education[9] | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 65.3 (1.56) | 15.0 (1.10) | 10.5 (0.88) | 4.0 (0.56) | 5.2 (0.71) |
| High school diploma or GED[10] | 100.0 | 72.0 (1.02) | 17.5 (0.89) | 6.7 (0.55) | 1.6 (0.30) | 2.1 (0.30) |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 76.0 (0.66) | 16.4 (0.57) | 4.9 (0.29) | 1.1 (0.14) | 1.6 (0.18) |
| Family income[11] | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 100.0 | 69.6 (1.37) | 17.0 (1.17) | 7.1 (0.67) | 2.5 (0.43) | 3.7 (0.53) |
| $20,000 or more | 100.0 | 74.7 (0.59) | 16.3 (0.49) | 5.8 (0.29) | 1.3 (0.14) | 1.8 (0.17) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 100.0 | 70.2 (1.36) | 16.8 (1.11) | 7.9 (0.77) | 2.4 (0.44) | 2.6 (0.40) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 100.0 | 72.0 (1.28) | 16.5 (1.11) | 7.9 (0.78) | 1.5 (0.31) | 2.2 (0.42) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 100.0 | 76.8 (1.34) | 14.8 (1.11) | 5.8 (0.77) | 1.7 (0.41) | *0.8 (0.26) |
| $75,000 or more | 100.0 | 77.9 (1.00) | 16.6 (0.92) | 3.7 (0.41) | 0.6 (0.16) | 1.3 (0.27) |
| Poverty status[12] | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 67.1 (1.70) | 19.1 (1.43) | 7.8 (0.83) | 2.4 (0.50) | 3.6 (0.62) |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 69.9 (1.24) | 16.4 (0.98) | 8.8 (0.74) | 2.3 (0.37) | 2.6 (0.37) |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 77.2 (0.68) | 15.7 (0.59) | 4.9 (0.34) | 1.0 (0.14) | 1.1 (0.18) |
| Health insurance coverage[13] | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 75.8 (0.63) | 16.7 (0.55) | 5.3 (0.32) | 0.8 (0.12) | 1.3 (0.16) |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 76.3 (1.05) | 14.6 (0.92) | 5.1 (0.49) | 1.2 (0.25) | 2.8 (0.40) |
| Other | 100.0 | 77.1 (3.25) | 12.8 (2.71) | *6.5 (1.99) | † | *2.3 (1.04) |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 50.1 (1.84) | 20.8 (1.50) | 14.9 (1.15) | 7.6 (0.91) | 6.6 (0.86) |
| Place of residence | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[14] | 100.0 | 72.6 (0.76) | 16.9 (0.63) | 6.1 (0.38) | 1.3 (0.17) | 3.1 (0.30) |
| Small MSA[14] | 100.0 | 75.6 (0.89) | 15.3 (0.69) | 5.6 (0.40) | 1.9 (0.28) | 1.5 (0.23) |
| Not in MSA[14] | 100.0 | 72.9 (1.48) | 17.3 (1.31) | 7.2 (0.64) | 1.5 (0.35) | 1.1 (0.20) |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 79.9 (1.07) | 15.6 (1.02) | 2.6 (0.40) | *0.3 (0.14) | 1.6 (0.35) |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 75.5 (1.12) | 17.1 (0.99) | 5.2 (0.50) | 1.3 (0.26) | 0.8 (0.18) |
| South | 100.0 | 73.0 (0.95) | 16.5 (0.80) | 6.3 (0.43) | 1.6 (0.25) | 2.6 (0.32) |
| West | 100.0 | 68.1 (1.13) | 16.4 (0.81) | 9.5 (0.61) | 2.5 (0.36) | 3.5 (0.40) |

| Current health status | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excellent or very good | 100.0 | 73.2 (0.60) | 17.1 (0.51) | 6.2 (0.28) | 1.4 (0.14) | 2.1 (0.17) |
| Good | 100.0 | 74.5 (1.25) | 14.0 (0.96) | 6.5 (0.68) | 2.3 (0.44) | 2.7 (0.45) |
| Fair or poor | 100.0 | 88.3 (2.33) | 7.1 (2.05) | *1.8 (0.71) | † | *2.5 (1.02) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

- Quantity zero

1. Time since last contact with a health care professional is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about {child's name}'s health? Include doctors seen while {he/she} was a patient in a hospital."

2. This category includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

3. Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

4. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

5  In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category. "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races

6. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

7. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

8. Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

9  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

10. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

11  The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

12. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold   "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

13. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

14  MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| | | Selected measures of health care access | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Uninsured for health care[1] | Unmet medical need[2] | Delayed care due to cost[3] | Uninsured for health care[1] | Unmet medical need[2] | Delayed care due to cost[3] |
| | | Number in thousands[4] | | | Percent[5] (standard error) | | |
| Total[6] (crude) | 73,065 | 6,676 | 1,650 | 2,770 | 9.2 (0.30) | 2.3 (0.14) | 3.8 (0.18) |
| Total[6] (age-adjusted) | 73,065 | 6,676 | 1,650 | 2,770 | 9.2 (0.30) | 2.3 (0.14) | 3.8 (0.18) |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 37,350 | 3,415 | 836 | 1,413 | 9.2 (0.36) | 2.2 (0.17) | 3.8 (0.22) |
| Female | 35,715 | 3,262 | 814 | 1,357 | 9.2 (0.34) | 2.3 (0.17) | 3.8 (0.23) |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 19,982 | 1,606 | 337 | 669 | 8.1 (0.43) | 1.7 (0.19) | 3.4 (0.26) |
| 5-11 years | 27,851 | 2,562 | 568 | 980 | 9.3 (0.40) | 2.0 (0.20) | 3.5 (0.25) |
| 12-17 years | 25,232 | 2,508 | 745 | 1122 | 10.0 (0.41) | 3.0 (0.23) | 4.5 (0.28) |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[7] | 71,036 | 6,594 | 1,621 | 2,710 | 9.3 (0.30) | 2.3 (0.14) | 3.8 (0.18) |
| White | 56,387 | 5,363 | 1,258 | 2,232 | 9.6 (0.35) | 2.2 (0.16) | 4.0 (0.21) |
| Black or African American | 11,179 | 781 | 298 | 394 | 7.1 (0.62) | 2.7 (0.44) | 3.5 (0.47) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 640 | 174 | † | *39 | 27.2 (5.14) | *4.9 (2.44) | *6.2 (2.85) |
| Asian | 2,690 | 276 | *31 | *41 | 10.3 (1.75) | *1.2 (0.42) | *1.6 (0.55) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 140 | - | † | † | - | † | † |
| 2 or more races[8] | 2,029 | 82 | *29 | 60 | 4.1 (1.05) | *1.4 (0.49) | 3.0 (0.71) |
| Black or African American and white | 812 | † | † | *24 | *3.9 (1.95) | † | *3.0 (0.98) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 451 | *35 | † | † | *7.7 (2.68) | † | † |
| Hispanic origin and race[9] | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,955 | 2,711 | 417 | 628 | 19.5 (0.77) | 3.0 (0.28) | 4.5 (0.37) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,661 | 2,145 | 268 | 400 | 22.3 (0.95) | 2.8 (0.32) | 4.2 (0.40) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 59,110 | 3,966 | 1,233 | 2,142 | 6.8 (0.31) | 2.1 (0.16) | 3.6 (0.20) |
| White only | 43,457 | 2,763 | 878 | 1,640 | 6.4 (0.36) | 2.0 (0.19) | 3.8 (0.25) |
| Black or African American only | 10,744 | 727 | 273 | 370 | 6.9 (0.63) | 2.6 (0.45) | 3.5 (0.48) |

| Category | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Family structure[10]** | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 52,448 | 4,636 | 944 | 1,776 | 8.9 (0.36) | 1.8 (0.15) | 3.4 (0.20) |
| Mother, no father | 15,926 | 1,411 | 566 | 784 | 9.0 (0.51) | 3.6 (0.38) | 4.9 (0.41) |
| Father, no mother | 2,282 | 268 | 92 | 104 | 11.9 (1.55) | 4.1 (0.88) | 4.6 (1.07) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,408 | 361 | 47 | 106 | 15.4 (1.56) | 2.0 (0.52) | 4.4 (0.97) |
| **Parent's education[11]** | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 8,755 | 1,825 | 249 | 388 | 20.9 (1.19) | 2.8 (0.33) | 4.4 (0.50) |
| High school diploma or GED[12] | 16,080 | 1,700 | 451 | 671 | 10.6 (0.59) | 2.8 (0.32) | 4.2 (0.38) |
| More than high school | 44,157 | 2,624 | 890 | 1,559 | 6.0 (0.33) | 2.0 (0.18) | 3.5 (0.23) |
| **Family income[13]** | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 11,150 | 1,492 | 374 | 565 | 13.4 (0.83) | 3.4 (0.47) | 5.1 (0.55) |
| $20,000 or more | 54,860 | 4,393 | 1122 | 1,989 | 8.0 (0.31) | 2.0 (0.15) | 3.6 (0.19) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 9,826 | 1,545 | 374 | 633 | 15.8 (0.91) | 3.8 (0.46) | 6.5 (0.57) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 11,029 | 1,154 | 342 | 524 | 10.5 (0.77) | 3.1 (0.40) | 4.8 (0.51) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 8,493 | 482 | 151 | 315 | 5.7 (0.67) | 1.8 (0.35) | 3.7 (0.57) |
| $75,000 or more | 16,363 | 462 | *83 | 222 | 2.8 (0.42) | *0.5 (0.15) | 1.4 (0.22) |
| **Poverty status[14]** | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 8,931 | 1,290 | 312 | 521 | 14.5 (1.14) | 3.5 (0.56) | 5.8 (0.70) |
| Near poor | 12,650 | 1,894 | 468 | 786 | 15.0 (0.80) | 3.7 (0.43) | 6.2 (0.55) |
| Not poor | 32,685 | 1,601 | 490 | 884 | 4.9 (0.32) | 1.5 (0.16) | 2.7 (0.21) |
| **Health insurance coverage[15]** | | | | | | | |
| Private | 45,881 | - | 486 | 984 | - | 1.1 (0.12) | 2.1 (0.17) |
| Medicaid or other public | 18,451 | - | 396 | 569 | - | 2.2 (0.31) | 3.1 (0.35) |
| Other | 1,610 | - | *23 | 45 | - | *1.5 (0.56) | 2.8 (0.83) |
| Uninsured | 6,676 | 6,676 | 732 | 1,157 | 100 (0.00) | 11.0 (0.88) | 17.4 (1.12) |
| **Place of residence** | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[16] | 35,463 | 3,568 | 799 | 1,316 | 10.1 (0.45) | 2.3 (0.19) | 3.7 (0.25) |
| Small MSA[16] | 24,112 | 1,904 | 556 | 915 | 7.9 (0.44) | 2.3 (0.27) | 3.8 (0.31) |
| Not in MSA[16] | 13,490 | 1,204 | 295 | 539 | 9.0 (0.76) | 2.2 (0.34) | 4.0 (0.45) |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,487 | 668 | 230 | 413 | 5.4 (0.54) | 1.8 (0.29) | 3.3 (0.42) |
| Midwest | 17,454 | 1,182 | 289 | 639 | 6.8 (0.50) | 1.7 (0.22) | 3.7 (0.34) |
| South | 26,127 | 2,989 | 749 | 1,106 | 11.5 (0.59) | 2.9 (0.28) | 4.3 (0.34) |
| West | 16,997 | 1,837 | 382 | 612 | 10.9 (0.60) | 2.3 (0.29) | 3.6 (0.32) |

| Current health status | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excellent or very good | 59,572 | 5,042 | 1,094 | 1,932 | 8.5 (0.31) | 1.8 (0.14) | 3.2 (0.19) |
| Good | 11,948 | 1,487 | 450 | 682 | 12.6 (0.81) | 3.8 (0.41) | 5.8 (0.47) |
| Fair or poor | 1,325 | 138 | 100 | 150 | 10.5 (1.63) | 7.6 (1.48) | 11.4 (1.73) |

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

1.  Uninsured for health care is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "{Are you/Is anyone} covered by health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?"

2.  Unmet medical need is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when {you/someone in the family} needed medical care, but did not get it because {you/the family} couldn't afford it?"

3.  Delayed health care due to cost is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, {have/has} {you/anyone in the family} delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?"

4.  Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

5. Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

6.  Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status.  Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

7.  In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.  Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

8. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.  Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

9.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.  Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.  The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

10.  Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

11.  Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

12. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

13. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

14.  Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

15. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

   Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

16. MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: The estimates in this table were weighted using the Family record weight.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care utilization for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | No usual place of care[1] | Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[2] | No usual place of care[1] | Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number in thousands[3] | | Percent[4] (standard error) | |
| Total[5] (crude) | 73,067 | 3,477 | 5,847 | 4.8 (0.25) | 8.0 (0.31) |
| Total[5] (age-adjusted) | 73,067 | 3,477 | 5,847 | 4.8 (0.24) | 8.0 (0.32) |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 37,351 | 1,870 | 3,109 | 5.0 (0.33) | 8.3 (0.43) |
| Female | 35,715 | 1,607 | 2,738 | 4.5 (0.34) | 7.7 (0.45) |
| Age | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 19,983 | 525 | 1,939 | 2.6 (0.38) | 9.8 (0.61) |
| 5-11 years | 28,110 | 1,247 | 2,107 | 4.4 (0.37) | 7.5 (0.53) |
| 12-17 years | 24,974 | 1,705 | 1,800 | 6.8 (0.46) | 7.2 (0.50) |
| Race | | | | | |
| 1 race[6] | 71,024 | 3,410 | 5,642 | 4.8 (0.25) | 8.0 (0.32) |
| White | 56,340 | 2,586 | 4,355 | 4.6 (0.27) | 7.8 (0.36) |
| Black or African American | 11,166 | 527 | 1,047 | 4.7 (0.71) | 9.4 (0.79) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 653 | *52 | *45 | *8.0 (3.11) | *6.9 (2.53) |
| Asian | 2,726 | 222 | 172 | 8.2 (1.82) | 6.3 (1.36) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 139 | † | † | † | † |
| 2 or more races[7] | 2,043 | *66 | 204 | *3.2 (1.21) | 10.1 (1.87) |
| Black or African American and white | 815 | *33 | 129 | *4.1 (1.87) | 15.9 (3.62) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 468 | † | † | † | † |
| Hispanic origin and race[8] | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,956 | 1,373 | 1,105 | 9.8 (0.62) | 8.0 (0.57) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,673 | 1,091 | 628 | 11.3 (0.78) | 6.5 (0.59) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 59,111 | 2,104 | 4,741 | 3.6 (0.26) | 8.1 (0.36) |
| White only | 43,405 | 1,280 | 3,342 | 3.0 (0.28) | 7.7 (0.43) |
| Black or African American only | 10,751 | 495 | 1,005 | 4.6 (0.71) | 9.4 (0.81) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family structure[9] | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 52,557 | 2,199 | 3,640 | 4.2 (0.26) | 7.0 (0.37) |
| Mother, no father | 16,142 | 917 | 1,901 | 5.7 (0.57) | 11.8 (0.70) |
| Father, no mother | 2,261 | 179 | 184 | 8.0 (1.40) | 8.2 (1.55) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,106 | 181 | 122 | 8.7 (1.45) | 5.9 (1.37) |
| Parent's education[10] | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 8,952 | 993 | 1,053 | 11.1 (0.98) | 11.8 (1.16) |
| High school diploma or GED[11] | 16,226 | 895 | 1,514 | 5.5 (0.51) | 9.4 (0.70) |
| More than high school | 45,261 | 1,395 | 3,128 | 3.1 (0.26) | 6.9 (0.37) |
| Family income[12] | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 11,548 | 1,056 | 1,596 | 9.2 (0.83) | 13.9 (0.98) |
| $20,000 or more | 56,132 | 2,084 | 3,917 | 3.7 (0.24) | 7.0 (0.33) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 10,187 | 626 | 878 | 6.2 (0.58) | 8.6 (0.82) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 11,563 | 549 | 954 | 4.7 (0.58) | 8.3 (0.79) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 8,974 | 237 | 580 | 2.6 (0.50) | 6.5 (0.78) |
| $75,000 or more | 17,232 | 354 | 857 | 2.1 (0.39) | 5.0 (0.51) |
| Poverty status[13] | | | | | |
| Poor | 9,322 | 828 | 1,288 | 8.9 (0.96) | 13.9 (1.27) |
| Near poor | 13,279 | 879 | 1,175 | 6.6 (0.57) | 8.9 (0.71) |
| Not poor | 34,401 | 894 | 2,117 | 2.6 (0.28) | 6.2 (0.38) |
| Health insurance coverage[14] | | | | | |
| Private | 45,889 | 1,038 | 2,797 | 2.3 (0.20) | 6.1 (0.32) |
| Medicaid or other public | 18,798 | 719 | 2,331 | 3.8 (0.49) | 12.5 (0.74) |
| Other | 1,591 | *32 | 99 | *2.0 (0.95) | 6.3 (1.71) |
| Uninsured | 6,535 | 1674.0 | 604 | 25.7 (1.43) | 9.3 (1.38) |
| Place of residence | | | | | |
| Large MSA[15] | 35,034 | 1,630 | 2,728 | 4.7 (0.31) | 7.8 (0.44) |
| Small MSA[15] | 24,361 | 1,241 | 1,799 | 5.1 (0.45) | 7.4 (0.49) |
| Not in MSA[15] | 13,671 | 606 | 1,320 | 4.4 (0.67) | 9.7 (0.90) |
| Region | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,723 | 174 | 1,072 | 1.4 (0.28) | 8.5 (0.72) |
| Midwest | 17,240 | 554 | 1,394 | 3.2 (0.38) | 8.1 (0.65) |
| South | 26,223 | 1,510 | 2,370 | 5.8 (0.46) | 9.1 (0.60) |
| West | 16,881 | 1,239 | 1,011 | 7.3 (0.62) | 6.0 (0.50) |

| Current health status | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excellent or very good | 60,061 | 2,574 | 4,075 | 4.3 (0.26) | 6.8 (0.30) |
| Good | 11,627 | 849 | 1,361 | 7.3 (0.76) | 11.8 (0.99) |
| Fair or poor | 1,328 | *54 | 404 | *4.0 (1.25) | 30.7 (3.83) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

1. Has no usual place of health care is based on the following question in the sample child core section of the survey: "Is there a place that {child's name} USUALLY goes when {he/she} is sick or you need advice about {his/her} health?"

2. Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months is based on the following question in the sample child core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, how many times has {child's name} gone to a hospital emergency room about {his/her} health? (This includes emergency room visits that resulted in a hospital admission)."

3. Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

4. Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

5. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

6. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

7. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

8. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

9. Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

10. Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

11. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

13. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

14. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

    Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.  Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

15.  MSA is metropolitan statistical area.  Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.


DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XV.  Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2-17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| | | | | | Time since last dental contact[1] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selected characteristic | All children 2-17 years | Unmet dental need[2] | Met dental need[2] | All children 2-17 years | 6 months or less | More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago | More than 5 years[3] |
| | Percent distribution[4] (standard error) | | | | | | | | |
| Total[5] (crude) | 100.0 | 6.6 (0.30) | 93.4 (0.30) | 100.0 | 57.1 (0.62) | 19.2 (0.49) | 7.7 (0.31) | 2.9 (0.17) | 13.1 (0.38) |
| Total[5] (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 6.6 (0.30) | 93.4 (0.30) | 100.0 | 57.3 (0.62) | 19.3 (0.49) | 7.7 (0.31) | 2.8 (0.17) | 12.9 (0.32) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 7.3 (0.45) | 92.7 (0.45) | 100.0 | 55.4 (0.85) | 19.7 (0.67) | 7.9 (0.45) | 3.3 (0.25) | 13.7 (0.55) |
| Female | 100.0 | 5.9 (0.39) | 94.1 (0.39) | 100.0 | 58.9 (0.83) | 18.8 (0.66) | 7.3 (0.42) | 2.4 (0.23) | 12.5 (0.55) |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-4 years | 100.0 | 3.3 (0.47) | 96.7 (0.47) | 100.0 | 35.0 (1.30) | 11.6 (0.89) | 3.5 (0.52) | 0.8 (0.23) | 49.2 (1.35) |
| 5-11 years | 100.0 | 6.3 (0.43) | 93.7 (0.43) | 100.0 | 63.3 (0.93) | 20.5 (0.75) | 7.5 (0.49) | 2.4 (0.24) | 6.2 (0.41) |
| 12-17 years | 100.0 | 8.5 (0.56) | 91.5 (0.56) | 100.0 | 60.9 (0.92) | 21.5 (0.78) | 9.8 (0.54) | 4.4 (0.34) | 3.4 (0.34) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 race[6] | 100.0 | 6.6 (0.31) | 93.4 (0.31) | 100.0 | 57.0 (0.63) | 19.3 (0.49) | 7.7 (0.32) | 2.9 (0.18) | 13.1 (0.39) |
| White | 100.0 | 6.9 (0.35) | 93.1 (0.35) | 100.0 | 59.1 (0.71) | 18.2 (0.54) | 7.4 (0.36) | 2.7 (0.19) | 12.6 (0.43) |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 5.6 (0.70) | 94.4 (0.70) | 100.0 | 46.1 (1.49) | 26.3 (1.33) | 8.7 (0.84) | 3.2 (0.44) | 15.6 (1.08) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | *12.2 (3.77) | 87.8 (3.77) | 100.0 | 42.4 (6.21) | 27.9 (5.91) | *8.9 (3.01) | *8.0 (3.60) | 12.7 (3.65) |
| Asian | 100.0 | *3.2 (1.05) | 96.8 (1.05) | 100.0 | 60.2 (2.96) | 13.6 (1.99) | 8.7 (1.81) | *3.3 (1.08) | 14.3 (2.00) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | - | 100 (0.00) | 100.0 | 66.6 (12.96) | - | † | † | † |
| 2 or more races[7] | 100.0 | 7.1 (1.77) | 92.9 (1.77) | 100.0 | 61.3 (2.99) | 16.6 (2.48) | 7.2 (1.70) | *2.3 (0.98) | 12.5 (1.93) |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | *7.3 (2.54) | 92.7 (2.54) | 100.0 | 56.5 (4.89) | 16.1 (3.88) | *5.4 (2.24) | *4.8 (2.36) | 17.1 (3.51) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | † | 91.8 (4.64) | 100.0 | 58.0 (6.81) | 20.9 (6.21) | *10.2 (4.23) | - | *10.9 (4.25) |
| Hispanic origin and race[8] | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 9.4 (0.66) | 90.6 (0.66) | 100.0 | 45.8 (1.13) | 19.5 (0.85) | 11.4 (0.74) | 5.3 (0.51) | 18.0 (0.87) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 9.3 (0.80) | 90.7 (0.80) | 100.0 | 44.1 (1.36) | 19.8 (0.98) | 12.1 (0.92) | 5.8 (0.64) | 18.2 (1.03) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 6.0 (0.33) | 94.0 (0.33) | 100.0 | 59.8 (0.71) | 19.2 (0.56) | 6.8 (0.35) | 2.3 (0.18) | 12.0 (0.42) |
| White only | 100.0 | 6.2 (0.40) | 93.8 (0.40) | 100.0 | 63.0 (0.83) | 17.9 (0.64) | 6.2 (0.40) | 1.9 (0.19) | 11.0 (0.48) |
| Black or African American only | 100.0 | 5.2 (0.69) | 94.8 (0.69) | 100.0 | 46.4 (1.53) | 26.4 (1.35) | 8.5 (0.85) | 3.1 (0.44) | 15.5 (1.12) |
| Family structure[9] | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 5.9 (0.35) | 94.1 (0.35) | 100.0 | 60.1 (0.71) | 17.4 (0.57) | 6.8 (0.36) | 2.4 (0.19) | 13.3 (0.45) |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 9.0 (0.68) | 91.0 (0.68) | 100.0 | 48.6 (1.19) | 24.1 (1.05) | 9.6 (0.71) | 4.0 (0.42) | 13.8 (0.81) |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 6.7 (1.63) | 93.3 (1.63) | 100.0 | 55.5 (2.99) | 25.0 (2.47) | 8.0 (1.63) | 3.3 (0.87) | 8.1 (1.53) |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 5.9 (1.50) | 94.1 (1.50) | 100.0 | 52.4 (3.09) | 19.8 (2.48) | 12.8 (1.92) | *4.4 (1.38) | 10.6 (1.81) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parent's education[10] | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 8.8 (0.88) | 91.2 (0.88) | 100.0 | 39.8 (1.63) | 21.5 (1.33) | 10.4 (0.99) | 6.5 (0.74) | 21.7 (1.44) |
| High school diploma or GED[11] | 100.0 | 7.5 (0.61) | 92.5 (0.61) | 100.0 | 50.9 (1.22) | 22.9 (1.01) | 9.8 (0.76) | 3.3 (0.40) | 13.1 (0.78) |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 5.9 (0.39) | 94.1 (0.39) | 100.0 | 62.9 (0.76) | 17.5 (0.60) | 6.1 (0.37) | 1.9 (0.19) | 11.5 (0.46) |
| Family income[12] | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than $20,000 | 100.0 | 9.9 (0.91) | 90.1 (0.91) | 100.0 | 42.1 (1.52) | 23.7 (1.33) | 10.9 (0.90) | 5.2 (0.62) | 18.1 (1.19) |
| $20,000 or more | 100.0 | 6.1 (0.33) | 93.9 (0.33) | 100.0 | 60.4 (0.69) | 18.1 (0.54) | 7.1 (0.35) | 2.4 (0.17) | 12.0 (0.41) |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 100.0 | 10.6 (0.95) | 89.4 (0.95) | 100.0 | 45.1 (1.50) | 22.6 (1.29) | 11.0 (0.97) | 4.5 (0.54) | 16.9 (1.12) |
| $35,000-$54,999 | 100.0 | 8.3 (0.80) | 91.7 (0.80) | 100.0 | 55.1 (1.44) | 19.8 (1.13) | 8.6 (0.80) | 3.2 (0.43) | 13.3 (0.87) |
| $55,000-$74,999 | 100.0 | 5.6 (0.84) | 94.4 (0.84) | 100.0 | 59.5 (1.59) | 20.3 (1.36) | 6.2 (0.87) | 2.2 (0.50) | 11.8 (1.07) |
| $75,000 or more | 100.0 | 2.4 (0.38) | 97.6 (0.38) | 100.0 | 72.7 (1.18) | 13.2 (0.89) | 4.6 (0.55) | 0.9 (0.20) | 8.6 (0.71) |
| Poverty status[13] | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 10.0 (1.11) | 90.0 (1.11) | 100.0 | 39.9 (1.73) | 24.7 (1.58) | 12.2 (1.13) | 5.4 (0.72) | 17.7 (1.34) |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 10.5 (0.81) | 89.5 (0.81) | 100.0 | 45.9 (1.39) | 22.5 (1.10) | 10.4 (0.82) | 4.3 (0.51) | 16.9 (0.95) |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 4.4 (0.34) | 95.6 (0.34) | 100.0 | 66.0 (0.81) | 16.2 (0.65) | 5.7 (0.40) | 1.7 (0.20) | 10.4 (0.49) |
| Health insurance coverage[14] | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 4.2 (0.31) | 95.8 (0.31) | 100.0 | 65.0 (0.73) | 17.2 (0.58) | 5.8 (0.34) | 1.6 (0.17) | 10.3 (0.43) |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 7.5 (0.67) | 92.5 (0.67) | 100.0 | 47.5 (1.19) | 23.6 (1.06) | 9.6 (0.68) | 3.6 (0.40) | 15.8 (0.90) |
| Other | 100.0 | *5.2 (1.69) | 94.8 (1.69) | 100.0 | 57.8 (3.42) | 20.3 (3.06) | *4.4 (1.47) | *3.0 (1.09) | 14.3 (2.72) |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 21.3 (1.49) | 78.7 (1.49) | 100.0 | 27.3 (1.73) | 21.7 (1.51) | 16.1 (1.29) | 9.4 (1.02) | 25.5 (1.56) |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA[15] | 100.0 | 6.5 (0.42) | 93.5 (0.42) | 100.0 | 57.6 (0.88) | 18.9 (0.69) | 7.9 (0.47) | 2.8 (0.24) | 12.8 (0.55) |
| Small MSA[15] | 100.0 | 6.5 (0.49) | 93.5 (0.49) | 100.0 | 57.7 (0.98) | 18.7 (0.83) | 7.2 (0.53) | 2.9 (0.31) | 13.4 (0.63) |
| Not in MSA[15] | 100.0 | 7.2 (0.82) | 92.8 (0.82) | 100.0 | 54.9 (1.75) | 21.1 (1.19) | 7.8 (0.71) | 2.9 (0.43) | 13.3 (0.94) |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 6.0 (0.81) | 94.0 (0.81) | 100.0 | 65.7 (1.42) | 16.3 (1.07) | 4.9 (0.61) | 1.7 (0.34) | 11.4 (0.97) |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 5.0 (0.51) | 95.0 (0.51) | 100.0 | 60.7 (1.22) | 18.1 (0.99) | 7.2 (0.65) | 1.9 (0.31) | 12.1 (0.72) |
| South | 100.0 | 7.5 (0.53) | 92.5 (0.53) | 100.0 | 51.6 (1.08) | 21.1 (0.89) | 8.3 (0.55) | 4.1 (0.34) | 14.8 (0.67) |
| West | 100.0 | 7.5 (0.60) | 92.5 (0.60) | 100.0 | 55.7 (1.27) | 19.6 (0.92) | 9.1 (0.68) | 2.7 (0.35) | 12.8 (0.73) |
| Current health status | | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 100.0 | 5.9 (0.32) | 94.1 (0.32) | 100.0 | 58.9 (0.67) | 18.5 (0.52) | 7.1 (0.34) | 2.6 (0.18) | 13.0 (0.41) |
| Good | 100.0 | 9.4 (0.85) | 90.6 (0.85) | 100.0 | 49.7 (1.48) | 21.7 (1.23) | 10.4 (0.89) | 3.8 (0.51) | 14.4 (1.06) |
| Fair or poor | 100.0 | 13.5 (2.90) | 86.5 (2.90) | 100.0 | 44.7 (4.20) | 28.7 (3.95) | 9.6 (2.37) | 7.4 (2.11) | 9.5 (2.15) |
| Dental care affordability | | | | | | | | | |
| Can't afford dental care | 100.0 | 100 (0.00) | - | 100.0 | 32.6 (2.15) | 21.4 (1.92) | 21.4 (2.03) | 11.1 (1.28) | 13.6 (1.76) |
| Can afford dental care | 100.0 | - | 100 (0.00) | 100.0 | 58.9 (0.64) | 19.1 (0.51) | 6.7 (0.30) | 2.3 (0.16) | 13.1 (0.39) |

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliabil or precision.

- Quantity zero.

†Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

1. Time since last dental contact is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a dentist?  Include all types of dentists, such orthodentists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specalists, as well as dental hygenists."

2. Dental need is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when {child's name} needed any of the following but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it: Dental including (check-ups)?"

3. This category includes children who have never seen a dentis

4. Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

5. Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

6. In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.  Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

7. The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group.  Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for o combinations.

8. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.  Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

9. Family structure refers to parents living in the household.  "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships.  Legal guardians are classified in "Ne mother nor father."

10. Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

11. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diplom

12. The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I").  The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

13. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year.  "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold.  "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold.  "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% or greater than the poverty threshold.

14. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population.  The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service covera had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

    Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status.  Persons 65 ye and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see "Appendix I").

15. MSA is metropolitar statistical area.  Large MSAs have a populatior size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a populatior size of less than 1,000,000.  "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004.  Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.